THE COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year strictly in advance —$2.25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. P. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1876.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. X, NO. 1
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XL, NO. 47

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1,50; three insertions, $2,00.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quar er column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
One column	25.00	30.00	40.00	60.00	110.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertion without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line. Regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Ira m Derr, Isaac S. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Fra k Farr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grover.
Surve or—Isaac Jewitt.
Treasurer—John Snyder.
Commissioners—William Lawton, John Herner, John Kut.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—C. J. Campb l, S. E. Smith, David Yost.
Coroner—Charles G. Smith.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—D. F. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Scott. G. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. H. Gro s, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President; C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association —Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Associa ion—J. J. Brower, President; C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sabbath School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Keller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock Street.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m. in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. Feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. B. IKELER, Attorney at Law. Rooms in Exchange Block, 2d floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. ss

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Eyer's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

SAVE MONEY

by sending $4.75 for any $4 Magazine and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE (regular price $6), or $5.75 for the Magazine and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE (regular price $8). Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meters at four dollars each.

The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.

C. W. MILLER, Sect.
Oct. 15, '75-tf

VULCAN IRON WORKS,

DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Boilers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to

N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.
Oct. 8, 1875—tf

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,

Residence on Market Street one door below D. J. Waller's.

Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr. 25'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, '74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr. 25'75-tf

C. G. BARKLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office Main Street, Brower's Building, Second story, Rooms 4 and 5. Oct. 15, '75.

SAMUEL KNORR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18, 1875.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July1, 73—y

C. E. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House. Mar. 6, 74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent s Building. April 10, 74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. BERVEY EWING SMITH.

A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. july1, 73—y

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.

E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America.
Agents for Continental Life Insurance Company of New York. Assets nearly $7,000,000. The best in the country. Send for descriptive pamphlet. tf

HARMAN & HASSERT.

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS,
AND
IRON-SMITHS.

East Street, below Rail Road,

BLOOMSBUG, PA.

We respectfully call public attention to the following facts that: They manufacture first class

MINE CAR WHEELS AND AXLES

and all kinds of Coal Breaker Castings. They also make all kinds of Car, Machine, Bridge and other castings used by contractors generally. They also manufacture

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Tiles, Fire Brick, Stretchers, &c. They keep constantly on hand

PLOWS AND PLOW POINTS.

Large Iron Kettles, Farmers' Bolts, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes, Cellar Grates, &c. They are also prepared to furnish

Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,

Shafting, Pulley's, &c. They pay special attention to

Repairing Threshing Machines

Reapers, &c.

The Proprietors are both practical mechanics. Try them.
Dec. 3, 1875-6m

READ THIS NOTICE!

Having engaged in the Clothing Business the undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he will have in a few days a splendid stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS

OVERCOATS,

CAPES,
SHIRTS,
GLOVES,
HATS,
CAPS,

and all other goods belonging to a first class

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

As he is not obliged to make large profits, to pay a heavy rent, he can afford to sell at the very lowest prices. Don't fail to call and examine his goods. You will save money by it.

Store in the old Post Office building, Main Street below Market, 1 door south of I. W. Hartman's block.

M. C. BRITTAIN.

Dec. 31, '75-6m BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,

(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS

of every description both plain and fancy.

Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.

I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hemlock, pine, ash, lin n hickory and poplar to bedelivered at my shop by the first of February, 1875. Irondale orders taken and McKelvy, Neal & Co's for repairi as cash. A. S. CROSSLEY.
Oct. 8, 1875.

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY,

Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.
Oct. 8, 1875—tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. BROWN,
Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES. TOWANDA Boots a specialty. Repairing done at short notice. Under Brown's Hotel, Bloomsburg. Oct. 8, '75-1y

CENTRAL HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE,
Oct. 8, '75 1y JOHN LAYCOCK, Prop'r.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1, '75 1y

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Opposite the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county
Oct. 8, '75-1y W. B. KOONS, Proprietor.

BROWN'S HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

B. STOHNER, Proprietor.

Accommodations First Class—$1.25 to $1.50 per day.

RESTAURANT ATTACHED.

Large, Airy Sample Rooms on 1st Floor.

A good stable in rear of Hotel.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 8, 1875-tf.

DEBTORS TO THE COLUMBIAN.

Persons indebted to the undersigned for subscription to the COLUMBIAN are hereby informed that they may at any time settle the accounts due by them to me with E. E. Orvis, Esq., at room No. 1, Columbian building. After February court the extra fifty cents per year will in all cases be added.

Persons owing accounts for advertising and job work are informed that settlement must be made, by payment or note, within 30 days, or they will be placed in the hands of a justice for immediate collection.

H. L. DIEFFENBACH

☞ L. Myers is no longer authorized to collect for the COLUMBIAN or to receive money for me.
Dec 10, '75-tf.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. Oct. 8 '75

F. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8, '75

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	2,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,000,000
Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100 000
Ætna of Hartford	3, 0,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	231,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$61,956,000

March 25, '74—y

FORTUNES

of $100,000, $50,000, $20,000, $25,000, $20,000, $15,000 with other smaller sums are paid in the Wyoming Lottery, which is conducted by sworn commissioners and duly legalized by the Wyoming Legislature. Regular drawings 15th and 30th of each month during the year. Tickets $1 each, 6 for $5, 25 for $20. Circulars with full information mailed free.

ALLEN & CO., 19 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Sep. 17.-6m.

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Poetical.

CARRIER'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Tears for the year that's dead
Smiles for the one that's born,
Black midnight heard the mourner's trend
But joy came to us with the morn.

A thousand pleasant memories cling
About the year just passed, and bring
Kindly regrets to keep alive
Our sorrow for old 'Seventy five.

Yet now with wistful eyes we gaze
Into the future's unknown days
Whilst bright Hope cheers us with the thought
That grief and pain shall be as naught.

That happiness shall be our lot
Whether in palace or in cot
And care and joy shall never mix
To spoil our lives in 'Seventy six.

One hundred years ago! How brief
A time it seems, 'tis scarce a leaf
On History's page and yet has brought
More wealth and power than those who fought

Their country's battles then, had deemed
Within the possible, so hopeless seemed
The unequal struggle with the foe
Only one hundred years ago.

Foremost among the powers of earth
This nation stands whose stormy birth
A century has smiled upon.
Only a hundred years have flown.

And now her hundreth natal day
Has come at last, and who shall say
A prounder day has e'er been known
To sons of sires who scorned a throne.

In the same city whence there came
The Declaration's words of flame
Which fired the hearts of those true men
Valiant alike with sword and pen.

Are stately structures where are stored
Rich offerings from the nation's hoard
Of wealth gained in the century
When thirty millions grew from three.

Oh! greatest victory gained by man
Since first to govern he began,
The people rule and have done so
Since just a hundred years ago.

The times are hard and growing worse
There's little money in the purse
And in the houses of the poor
Grim want is ever at the door.

We all have waited patiently
For those days of prosperity
Republicans have promised long
Their promises not worth a song.

The sheriff does the business now
The pittance earned with sweaty brow,
Goes only to increase his fees
And fill our penitentiaries.

We hope in this Centennial year
For better times, but greatly fear
They'll never come until the hour
Republicans go out of power.

If they should go we could rejoice
And join to swell the nations voice,
Exulting in her hundreth year,
And face the future without fear.

A Happy New Year to you all!
The Carrier wishes on his call
To friends of the COLUMBIAN
Twelve months have passed since he began

His weekly route, through sun and rain
And now he greets you once again
On New Year's day and hopes to find
You've had him now and then in mind.

A gift of greenbacks great and small
Will please him much, so one and all
Lend him a helping hand to cheer
Him on his way another year.

Begin the glad New Year aright
Your duty always keep in sight
Be sure 'twill always bring you joy
Not to forget the CARRIER BOY.

Original.

History of Columbia County.

NUMBER I.

[It has been well known to our readers that John G. Freeze, has for some years been preparing the material for a History of Columbia County. The completion of it has been delayed by various causes not necessary to mention. At the request of the Publishers of the COLUMBIAN, he has consented to submit to the public through our columns several of those chapters of the work which will be most interesting to our readers. Some of them were written several years ago, and are left unchanged, that we may see the progress of events. Others are brought down to date. As the work is to be re-edited for publication in book form, Col. Freeze desires all persons in possession of facts, incidents, personal history, topography &c., &c., to furnish the same to him for use in a subsequent publication. And in that request we heartily join him.

EDS. COLUMBIAN.]

CHAPTER I.

EARLY HISTORY.

It is hardly possible to write the history of any county lying within the Forks of the Susquehanna, without giving as an introduction to it, a sketch, more or less extended, of the celebrated valley in which it lies; which from Fishingcreek to the upper end of what is now called Lackawanna Valley was originally known as Wyoming, or in Indian, Maughwauwame, signifying "large plains." A number of tribes inhabited the region now composing the counties lying on the North and West Branch; but the earliest historical bands in Columbia county seem to have been the Shawanese, who had a village on the flats below Bloomburg near the mouth of Fishingcreek, another at Catawissa, near the site of the present village, and also another near the mouth of Briarcreek below Berwick. The Delawares were also settled within the valley, and with some others, were under the control of the Six Nations, and were ordered by them from point to point, at will.

The Shawanese came from the Carolinas, and kept moving north until by agreement they were allowed to settle upon the Susquehanna, about 1697. They were a brave and warlike tribe, and gave the Proprietary Government a good deal of trouble. They were quick to resent an injury, and quite as quick to accept one. The Delawares became sureties for them, and seem to have kept them within bounds.

Over the whole country watered by the Susquehanna, the Six Nations claimed the rights of a conqueror, and from Shamokin to Diahoga (Tioga) they reigned supreme, as well also as between the West Branch and the Juniata, which had also been assigned to the Delawares and Shawanese for hunting grounds.

In Pennsylvania the Susquehanna River is known and distinguished by the *North Branch* and *West Branch*. The North Branch however, which rises in Otsego county New York, is the principal stream, and originates the name; the West Branch being but an effluent, rising in the mountains of Clearfield county and the springs of Cambria, and comes to be known as the West Branch of the Susquehanna, after it has attained considerable size. It receives several large streams before it pours its waters into the Susquehanna proper at Northumberland, among which are Muncy Creek, Loyal Sock, Lycoming, Pine Creek, and others of lesser size; whereby, in a course of something over two hundred miles among the mountains of the interior, its volume of water has been swollen so as to equal that of the North Branch. Of the North Branch an eloquent writer observes:

"Other streams have their beautiful points and intervals, but the Susquehanna has every form of beauty or sublimity that belongs to rivers. We have seen them all—Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri—there is nothing like the Susquehanna on this continent. Its peculiar character depends upon its origin in the New York meadows, its passage through the magnificent Pennsylvania mountains, and the richness of the valleys that lie between those mountains. Every where its course is deflected; it begins a wooded lake; it winds with the character of a limpid brook by mead ows and over silver pebbles; it makes its way through mountains; it loiters restingly by their base; it sweeps in broad curves by the valleys. Its vast width in its mad spring freshets, when swollen by the melted snows, it rushes from the mountains with irresistible force, sometimes causing frightful inundations, leaves, with its fall, island after island in its mid-channel, of the richest green and most surpassing beauty; while those passages through the mountains afford points of scenery far finer than any one would believe them to be from any description, if they have not seen them."

It is not generally admitted which valley bears off the palm of beauty. The denizens of each are strenuous in the praise of their own locality, and point with exultation to many an historical spot. The counties properly included within The Forks of the Susquehanna should perhaps lie south of a line, to be drawn from the west line of Clinton county at the river, to the point where the North Branch strikes the Pennsylvania line; and would include Clinton, Lycoming, Bradford, Sullivan, Wyoming, Luzerne, Columbia, Montour, and Northumberland.

No region of Pennsylvania has been written over with so much care and vim and zest. The historian, the poet, and the romancist have labored to illustrate its valleys, and to heighten, if possible, the charms of its scenery. Comprising many rich and populous counties, to which, years ago, the hardy settlers flocked for cheap lands, the pleasures of the chase, and the fishing-rod, its local history is peculiarly rich. A fierce warfare raged between our own people for the possession of its rich alluvials; and at last the Legislatures of the several States were obliged to interfere to stop the fued. Within its borders occured some of the most bloody battles in which the white and red man contended for life and subsistence. Fierce and protracted were the struggles; and we find marks of them not only on their very sites, but so tenacious was the hold of the Indian, that he has indelibly stamped his nomenclature upon almost every one of the streams, the mountains, the passes, and the valleys.

Here no cockney has built his Londons, Liverpools, or Manchesters; no matter-of-fact emigrant from "der faderland" has be-Rhined or be-Rhoned our most beautiful river; nor have the creeks and valleys to play second fiddle to some European locality. Their musical, aboriginal names still cling to them, and will cling to them forever.

Hark to the music of a few of them: We have Wyalusing, Tunkhannock, Lackawanna, Wyoming, Nanticoke, Catawissa, Mahoning, Shamokin, Chillisquaque, Muncy, Loyal Sock, Lycoming, Towanda, Kittaning, Sheshequin, and many others.

The Indians seem to have called what is now Towanda, "Awanda;" and perhaps what is known as Pine Creek is a little easier of pronounciation than the aboriginal "Tiadaghton." So, also, what is known as Muncy Creek was, in the native dialect, "Occohpocheny," and by some of the tribes was called "Longeserango." The name Muncy was doubtless given by the whites as easier of pronunciation, or because the tribes inhabiting the region were called the "Monseys," or Wolf tribes.

Lycoming was in Indian "Locomick;" and "Stonehauge" is by some given as the Indian name of Loyal Sock. It, as well as Muncy, may have been known to different tribes by different names; for Loyal Sock is undoubtedly Indian, and signifies "Middle Fork"—the explanation being that it enters the Susquehanna about midway between Muncy Creek and Lycoming Creek. There is reason in this; and the authority for it, though mislaid, satisfies my mind.

Chillisquaque, "The Frozen Duck," is named from the legend of a beautiful squaw having met an untimely death upon the banks of that quiet stream.

Nanticoke and Lackawanna are most certainly Indian, and I am informed by a Welshman that the roots of both words are certainly Welsh. He explains them to have reference to streams of water, in his own language, and their peculiarities answer exactly to those of the streams which they here designate. It is impossible to say if the meaning of the words in both languages is the same; but it is a little remarkable, that in both, the words should have reference to water, rather than woods, fields, or mountains.

Born within the Forks of the Susquehanna, on the very bank and directly at the mouth of one of its romantic tributaries, with the tempest roar and sunny sparkles of both streams the most familiar sounds and sights of my childhood, and the peculiar, sweet-sounding Indian name of each in my young ears, it is no wonder that the region watered by "the river of the winding shore" should be to me the loveliest spot on earth, and from which God grant that War, pestilence, and famine be ever absent. And there is no valley in the world which, for beauty of scenery, fertility of soil, salubrity of climate and facility of access—for the mineral wealth of its hills, the moral health, hospitality, and intelligence of its inhabitants—surpassess that lying in the Forks of the Susquehanna, in the good old commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

But it is not only for the things mentioned that this valley is celebrated. Its historical associations and recollections are fully worthy of its high character in other respects. Within that territory lies the beautiful Valley of Wyoming, the plain tale of the massacre of whose citizens brings tears to the eyes of the most careless reader, and whose charms and horrors have been painted but not heightend, by the magic pen of Campbell. Here, too, the celebrated Van Campen followed the trail of the Indians, or suffered as a prisoner in their cruel hands; a narrative of whose adventures, some of them occurring almost in sight of where I write would be more exciting than a romance. In this charmed region, Captain Samuel Brady performed many of his famous exploits, and made his hairbreadth escapes. And no greater name than his brightens the roll of Indian fighters.

The celebrated Montour family, which has left its name indelibly on one of our most beautiful ranges of hills, lived, acted and died, and are believed to be buried in the Valley of the Susquehanna. Kate Montour, the Queen Esther of our histories, dashed out the brains of the unhappy captives on the "bloody rock" of Wyoming. And even to this day the tint of the warm red blood on the rough boulder remains to tell the damning deed; nor is there water enough in the sweet heavens to wash it out.

Here dwelt the Lenni Lenape, "the original people;" and the council-fires of Tamanend, their most illustrious chieftain, were kindled in its forests. For many years annually on the first of May throughout Pennsylvania, his festival was celebrated. In Philadelphia, the members of the "Tammany" society walked the streets in procession, their hats decorated with bucks' tails, and upon reaching the wigwam, had a talk, smoked the "peace pipe," and performed Indian dances. From him also the celebrated New York society took its name; and that ancient Wigwam of the unterrified yet blazes with lights to celebrate a victory; or if the gloom of defeat hangs over its party, like the great chieftain it honors, never surrenders Here, too, in his early youth came Logan, the famous chieftain and orator of the Iroquois. He has left a name that can never be forgotten while eloquence and pathos are admired. "Who is there to mourn for Logan?" "Not one," sayest thou, O old man eloquent! Thou art mistaken, most disconsolate chieftain! Who has not read of thy beloved Alvaretta, and shed a tear over her sad and untimely fate, adding to it a copious flood for the great grief that rent thy heart?

Would that I had a pen that could fitly narrate the story of the Forks of the Susquehanna! How could a Cooper or an Irving people its hills and valleys with ever-living characters. Not one of the localities made everlastingly famous by those magic writers had half the natural beauties and adaptations to romance and song, which lie uncelebrated and almost unknown within the winding of this exquisitely beautiful stream. What withering satire lies in the fights of the Pennamites and Yankees over the Connecticut surveys! What tragedy in the history of Kate Montour, the Canadian half-breed, liberally educated, and mixing in the best society of Philadelphia, and leading her bloody warriors at the massacre of Wyoming! What room for incident and adventure, not the imaginings of romance but the narratives of sober truth, in the lives of Van Campen and of Brady!

For although thinly populated before the Revolutionary war, that portion of the Forks of the Susquehanna embraced within the limits of Columbia county was by no means destitute of a place in its history. It had its Fort Rice, located near the head waters of the Chillisquaque—Fort Bosley, located at Washingtonville, on the Chillisquaque—McClure's fort, on the flats below Bloomsburg, where Douglas Hughes now lives—Fort Wheeler, three miles above Bloomsburg, on Fishingcreek—Fort Jenkins near Briar creek, about Jacob Hill's present residence. Fort Freeland on Warrior's run, —Boone's Mills about seven miles distant from the last—and Fort Montgomery about the Lycoming county line. Each of these forts has its local history, which will be spoken of in its order; and in the meantime any information as to the present ownership of their site, and of the incidents of their history, will be received most gratefully.

The valley must have been very thickly populated by the Indians, for many remains of Indian towns are pointed out. Very extensive burial grounds are known to exist at several places within the Forks. Curiosities of various kinds—mounds, excavations and fortifications, of undoubted Indian origin—are found in large numbers. Through this valley ran some of the most important and frequently traveled "war-paths" known in the history of the race. Shall I trace them out for you by existing roads and villages? The writer has been over most of them, and you can put your finger on the "paths" on almost any map.

"The Shamokin Path" began at the place now called Sunbury, and continued up the West Branch by the mouth of Warrior Run and an Indian town there located; thence through the gap in Muncy hills to the town of Muncy, where the public road now passes.

"The Wyoming Path" left Muncy on the West Branch, ran up Glade Run, thence through a gap on the hills to Fishing Creek, which empties into the North Branch at Bloomsburg, twenty miles above the junction; crossed the creek, passed into (now) Luzerne county through the Nescopeck gap, and up the North Branch to Wyoming.

"The Wyalusing Path" was traced up the Muncy Creek, near where the Berwick turnpike crosses, then to Dushore, thence to Wyalusing Creek and to the flats above.

"The Sheshequin Path" ran up Bouser's Run, thence to Lycoming Creek, near the mouth of Mill Creek, thence up Lycoming to the Beaver Dams, thence down Towanda Creek to Sheshequin flats.

"The Fishing Creek Path" started on the flats near Bloomsburg, on the North Branch; up Fishing Creek by Orangeville to near Long Pond; thence across to Tunkhannock Creek. It was on this very path that Van Campen, the most prominent Indian fighter on the North Branch, was captured, and within three miles of where I write.

Several other less important paths led into these great thoroughfares, and are well known in their neighborhood.

Such are the materials for a history of The Forks of the Susquehanna. In detached pieces and from other points of view it has been written; but there is the more interesting one of personal narrative, which it seems is lost for ever. The many books and narratives which have been written prove the eagerness with which the public desired to know whatever was remembered of the different localities which, by love and war, have been made famous.

Some day justice will be done to our most beautiful river; some day an Englishman or a German, an Italian or a Russian, will travel along its "winding shore" and celebrate its beauties; after which our countrymen will awaken to its romance, and consent to admire its valleys and love its hills. From the lake in which it rises, to the bay into which it discharges its water, it is the most beautiful stream on the continent; the history of the people who lived upon its banks is the most mournful and romantic; the adventures of its heroes the most thrilling and exciting; and the most worthy of that ancient race who roamed through its forests.

Home Education.

There is a popular fallacy that, without the advantage of good schools, educations cannot be obtained. But let it be remembered that many great and good men and women are self-educated. Education, as we understand the very comprehensive term, is not merely the highest development of the intellectual faculties, an acquaintance with the arts and sciences. "Train up a child in the way he should go," is the divine injunction. The moral as well as the intellectual must be regarded. Impressions traced upon hearing and mind in childhood are rarely obliterated, but remain with us through life, strengthening and deepening with our years, exerting an evil or a salutary influence over all our actions. How important, therefore, that only the best influences be brought to bear upon the youthful mind. What has the great and good Watts expressed with regard to this same education of youth? "Their future character as social and moral beings will be greatly influenced by the manner in which they are taught from an early period to regulate their emotions, by directing them to adequate and worthy objects, and controlling them by great principles of wisdom and virtue."

Children naturally regard their parents as their superiors, and readily accept and imbibe their views; and it would appear to them the Great Giver had entrusted them with the important responsibility of moulding the useful and susceptible mind. Particularly is it the duty of mothers to attend to the moral and intellectual development of their children. It is to be lamented that as a class they are not better fitted to conduct the education of their own offspring. De Stael said, "If you will insure the happiness of France, instruct the mothers of the French people." And the noble expression is alike applicable to our own nation. If we would adopt such a plan, what a glorious improvement there would be in the affairs of our land; what a diminution of vice!

There are those among us, young men and women with whom adverse fortune has dealt roughly—whose aspirations have been fettered and oppressed by the galling chains of adversity—who would gladly accept opportunities for instruction; whose hearts crave the priceless boon of education; but their respective occupations, engrossing the whole of their time during the day, do not permit them the leisure to improve themselves as they desire to do.

A Fooled Barber.

A joke was perpetrated on one of the best artists in one of our barber-shops the other day, which disgusted the young man very much, and made any quantity of sport for his associates.

The men were all busy at work when a young man entered the shop, took his seat in the corner, pulled out a paper, and began to read while waiting.

He held the paper up before his face in such a manner that the barber could not see it, and therefore when he had finished his job, he sharply ejaculated "Next!"

No response from the man behind the newspaper.

"Shave, sir?" came next in a still louder tone of voice.

Then raising his voice rather impatiently, as he was a barber whose chair had never been slighted before, he shouted:

"Want something done, sir?"

All was quiet, and the man read on as though he were ten miles from any disturbing queries.

"That man's a deaf mute," said one of the artist's fellow-workers.—"I know him well—he wants a shave, but don't know it is his turn."

Thereupon the young man left his chair, stepped across the room, and touched the quiet man on the shoulder. He glan

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Jan. 7, 1876.

OUR TENTH VOLUME.

With this number the COLUMBIAN enters its tenth year, and the Forty-first of the DEMOCRAT, which was merged into it. We hope to receive the continued support of our old friends, and add to our list many new ones.

Every effort will be used to make the COLUMBIAN not only worthy of support, but a necessity to every voter in the County. Send in the names, friends, *and the Cash.*

OUR COUNTY OFFICIALS.

On Monday last there was a gathering in this place of our outgoing and incoming county officers, and the latter were sworn and inducted into office under the provisions of the new Constitution.

Mr. Zarr, selected from the South side of the river succeeds himself, as Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts. He has proven himself a faithful and efficient officer. Under his administration the office has been much improved, and needed reforms made in the manner of keeping the records.

Mr. Jacoby, the popular Register and Recorder, enters upon his "third term." His third nomination against able opponents shows the confidence the people have in him.

Catawissa furnishes a successor to Judge Monroe in the person of Hon. George Scott. He has before served the people in various capacities, and in his new position will add to the dignity of the Bench, and illustrate the usefulness of intelligent Associate Judges.

John Herner has been re-elected Commissioner, and by his past experience can do much to aid the new Board, especially in matters pertaining to the South side of the river.

S. W. McHenry, from Jackson Township, is a new member of the Board of Commissioners, but is an apt business man, honest, and in every way capable to fill the position to which he has been chosen.

Joseph Sands, elected by the Republicans, is a good business man, and has the confidence of both parties. The State cry of "jobs" made by weak-minded Republican editors should cease with the election of Mr. Sands as a Commissioner.

The Treasurer elect, Dr. McReynolds, we are glad to learn will remove to Bloomsburg, and give the office his personal supervision. In him the County will find a faithful guardian of its Treasury.

The Auditors, Messrs. Kline, of Catawissa, Casey, of Bloom, and Brown, of Mifflin, are peculiarly competent for their position, and will carefully scrutinize each item of accounts presented to them. The office of County Auditor is an important one, and it is a matter of congratulation that such excellent men were selected.

Upon the whole, the people should be proud of the honesty and ability of their chosen agents; and whatever may happen in other Counties, we have no reason to fear mistaken or corrupt administration.

The outgoing officers deserve credit for the impartial and economical conduct of our County affairs. Their duties were not at all times pleasant, but they did what they could under the circumstances for the interests of the tax-payers.

BEECHER TILTON AGAIN.

When shall we hear the last of it? This whole disgusting business has been reopened, and the probability is that another trial in the courts of Brooklyn will reproduce the testimony in the first case, and some more. The council of Plymouth church struck the name of Mrs. Moulton, from the list of membership, ostensibly for non-attendance, but really out of petty revenge for her having told in court what she knew about Beecher. Mrs. Moulton answered in a letter, and gave her reasons for not attending, reiterating what she had before testified to, and asking for a council of churches to judge between the parties. The Plymouth committee could not well refuse this, and accordingly an investigating committee composed of representatives from fourteen churches has been appointed, seven churches to be selected by each side.

In addition to this, Frank Moulton has prosecuted Beecher for malicious prosecution. It will be remembered that Beecher had Moulton indicted for perjury, and when the defendant demanded a trial, the prosecution dropped the case. But Moulton, with his usual determination, intends that he shall be vindicated. What is to come of all this no one can predict.

Brother Beckley of the *Republican* is alarmed lest he should be converted to Catholicism. No danger; because in the first place they don't want him, and in the next place he would have to confess his sins, which if truthfully done would consume the balance of his lifetime.

We commend, however, to his attention the following from the *Methodist*, a leading paper in the denomination of that name:

"There is one thing done against Romanism that cannot be charged upon the fools, and which is likely to spike all our Protestant guns unless it is immediately stopped. We refer to the organization of a secret political society to overthrow political Romanism. Such an order, we have reason to know, exists and is being extended in several States—possibly in all. Only evil to a good cause can come from such a society. Persons at its head may secure private advantages, temporary successes may attend the first years, but the reaction is sure to come, and Romanism is sure to gain by such an order. The settled policy of this country is toleration of all sects. Keep out of this political secret society.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

We are informed that at a meeting of the principal business men of Pittsburg and vicinity resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the present bankrupt law as tending to unsettle trade and mercantile confidence by opening a path to fraud, and calling upon congress for necessary legislation to abate this great and growing evil. A memorial to congress was prepared to be circulated for signature and forwarded during the present session, and a call upon congressmen from this and adjacent districts was adopted asking them for their hearty co-operation and aid in support of this measure.

This is right. The law enabled a few honest men to start life anew, and a great many scoundrels to cheat their creditors, and get rich by failing.

Congress resumed work on Tuesday. The Legislature also met on Tuesday. The Senate organized by going through the form of a new election, the Democrats not voting. The House took the position by a vote of 105 to 86 that the present session was simply an adjourned one and should resume legislation where it was left.

THE "WORKINGMAN" FLOUNDERING.

We are more amused than surprised at the political somersaults of the Labor Reform organ. Its gymnastical performances at first excited surprise; but a more thorough study of the leaders of the party and the backers of the paper convinced us that self interest rather than principle dictated their action.

We are heartily in accord with professed principles of the Labor Reform organization, and to the extent of our ability have aided it with voice and pen. But when it panders to the Republican party, which enacted the very evils it deprecates—when Cameron, Mackey, Humphreys and that ilk control its leaders and organization, the fact speaks louder than words.

Let us illustrate. The organization spoke bravely against land grants. Why not against Government subsidies? The former takes vacant lands, but the latter depletes the Treasury of money. But, says the political economist of the *Workingman*, "There is this difference between the COLUMBIAN and the *Workingman*. The former is opposed "not only to land-grants, but to subsidies. The latter is opposed to land-grants to corporations, but deems it not only the privilege but the duty of the government to assist *with its credit* all great industrial undertakings, when it can be done, without danger of loss, so as to give idle people employ, and thereby, in the language of the constitution, to "promote the general welfare."

In other words a huge enterprise, headed by rail road magnates, corrupt officials, Construction Companies, and the lobby, acknowledges that it has not funds enough of its own to complete the job, and asks the Government to guarrantee or endorse its now worthless bonds, and become the real party to the transaction, and breathe life into a dead corporation.

The Government should represent the people, and the people pay the money into the Treasury, not to foster individual or corporate speculation, but to pay the necessary, legitimate expenses of governmental administration. If the Texas—Pacific scheme is to be aided from the common Treasury, why not the Northern Pacific, and every rail road,—State or national—every colliery, in a word, every speculator.

These corporations are soulless. They squeeze large dividends from the passenger, and from the shipper of goods. The stockholders are intent on making money, and insist that the people must help them do it, and then in return rob the people. We oppose all such robbery.

CATAWISSA AGAIN.

[The COLUMBIAN takes kindly to that ancient town of bad side-walks and protuberant porches, and having told its inhabitants the christened name of their habitation, of course we yield space to the following reply, which is full of facts not generally known.

EDS. COLUMBIAN.]

Catawissa is located on the left bank of the Susquehanna at the mouth of the Catawissa Creek. Its aborigines were the "Gangawese or Conoyo Indians," belonging to one of the divisions of the "Lenni Lenape nation," called the Monseys, or Wolf tribes. The creek above mentioned was termed by them "Catawese," or rendered into English signifies "pure water;" and by identifying the name the Indians gave to the creek with the present name of the town, it is evident that it is derived from "Catawese." At least we are warranted to presume so, until the contrary be shown. The first authentic account we have of its settlement was the granting by Patent, of two hundred and eighty-two acres, and one quarter of an acre, [on which part of the town now stands] by the Honorable the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania to Edward Shippen Jr., and Joseph Shippen Jr., the 14th, of February, 1770, who by their indenture on the 1st of May, 1773, granted the same unto Ellis Hughes in fee; who, with Hannah, his wife, by their indenture of the 27th day of June, 1778, granted ninety-two acres and one quarter of an acre, [part of the above mentioned tract,] unto William Hughes who laid out the town in the year 1787. Up to this date the town was known as Catawissa, at the time of its being granted it was called "Catawese or Law-paughpetin's town," but afterwards it became angliced, and was called Catawissa, In the last week issue of the COLUMBIAN I find there was a little conflict of opinion among several antiquarians relative to Catawissa, ever being called "Hughesburg." I do not wish to act as a mediator in the matter, yet as the settlement of Catawissa is not the most important event in modern history, I desire to write a few words in relation to the issue between the two gentlemen. I have mentioned that the town of Catawissa was laid out in the year 1787, by Wm. Hughes. Up to that date it was known as Catawissa, but directly after the town was laid out by the gentlemen before mentioned it was called Hughesburg, and as late as the year 1794 it was called by that name. It may be asked where I obtain the authority for this statement. I would reply by saying that I have access to certain deeds made during the early history of Pennsylvania, which have the name of "Hughesburg" mentioned. I have also been informed by several old residents of our town, that it was at one time called "Hughesburg." When the town resumed its primitive name, I am unable to say. Among the early pioneers of the town were James Watson, Fenton, Sharpless, and other Quakers. In 1796 an addition was made to the town by James Watson. In conclusion I will only say that all that remains of the early setlers is the Quaker meeting-house which looms up among the trees that surround it, as a venerable monument of the past.

W. H. RHAWN.

DEBT STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The debt statement for December shows an increase of $1,615,062.70, compared with an increase during December, 1874, of $3,659,967.88.

During the late campaign radical editors and orators claimed that their party was in favor of retrenchment and reform, and on that ground appealed to the people for continued support. The election is over and the truth now comes to light. In a year the national indebtedness *increased over three and a half million of dollars.* There is no occasion for this. Despite hard times the people are taxed as heavily as ever. We cannot expect any redress from so profligate a party. Its defeat will insure honesty and economy in Government.

One of the happiest Centennial thoughts is that of the Irish Catholic societies which have determined to make no parade upon St. Patrick's day, reserving their celebration for the Fourth of July. It is especially fitting that in the coming year all differences of nationality should be forgotten in the rejoicings of a united people, and the members of these societies have done well in giving this evidence of their patriotic feeling. It is not that they love Ireland less, but that they love America more.

A Word to Our Legislature.

This is the season of retrenchment and economy. Municipalities, merchants, manufacturers, all business men, and even newspaper proprietors, are cutting down their forces to the least available, and otherwise reducing expenses wherever practicable—nay, possible. Our Legislature will meet in a few days. The members should fall in with the spirit of the age and the demands of the people, and reduce force and expenses in every way not detrimental to the public service. There are so many useless holes into which the money of the Commonwealth flows unceasingly, that we cannot enumerate them all, but there are a few so open and large that they first attract attention. When the Legislature convenes they should stop them at once; they should legislate on the following points:

I. Cut off all the supernumeraries, such as the extra array of pasters, folders, doorkeepers, assistant sergeants-at-arms, etc. These are the drones that eat up the honey of the working bees. They are as useful as a city snob on a farm.

II. Reduce the salaries of all the officials about the State Capitol, where it can be done. Laborers, artisans, ordinary clerks, all classes of hired service must now take less for the same amount of work, and most of these are producers too, why should not the public official, who is no producer?

III. Let each Legislator refuse to take the $100 allowed him in postage stamps. This costs the State $25,100 per session, while $25 per man, or $6275 is amply sufficient. As it is, stingy members hoard and sell their surplus, and generous ones give them away to friends and needy and seedy reporters.

IV. A little package of stationery, is given each member each winter, for which the State is charged $25 each man; in the aggregate, $6275. Now each package is worth no more than $5, or $1255 in all. Thus the State is cheated out of $5020 again. Let the members do without these, and buy their stationery, as do honest people, who scorn to sponge.

V. Purdon's Digests cost $4 a copy Each member wants one or more, and usually vote for them, piling up a bill of $3514 against the State annually. The members should buy their own Purdon's or do without them.

VI. The spirit and the letter of our new Constitution require that the fees of county officials should be turned into the county city, or State treasuries. A bill providing for this was once passed, but owing to the bargain between Hartranft and our city ring, whereby he hoped to secure a re-election, this was vetoed. Such a bill should be passed this winter, and since Hartranft cannot run again, he will, perhaps, approve it. It will save the people hundreds of thousands by reduction of taxes.

It is the duty of the whole Legislature to attend to these matters at once. The people demand it. It is especially the duty of the Democratic House, who are pledged to retrenchment and reform. Otherwise, they will soon wander in barren plains, where none of the grass for political fattening grows, and none of the fragrant roses of political honors are to be called. The people will drive them into the political desert to fast for more than forty days.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

THAT STATE ROAD.

Our readers may remember that by an Act of the Legislature passed in 1868 a State road was authorized to be laid out in the counties of Columbia and Luzerne, commencing in Briarcreek Township. The portion lying in this County was promptly opened and paid for, but there was extraordinary delay in completing it. When finished, however, the Treasurer of Luzerne refused to pay that County's proportion of the expense. On a hearing before Judge Handley a mandamus has been granted, commanding the Treasurer to pay the amount due.

Shall Centralia and conyngham townships be attached to Schuylkill county? Now is the time to make the move gentlemen.—*Ashland Advocate.*

Our people will have something to say on that subject when the time comes, Brother Steele. In fact, some of the townships in Schuylkill, bordering on Columbia would like to join us for the sake of securing order and low taxes.

[To the Editors of the COLUMBIAN:]

Perhaps the following, which I clip from a religious paper of large circulation, may be pleasant reading for your neighbors of the REPUBLICAN, and may convey to them a hint, that, if the next Presidential election is to be conducted on sectarian principles, blows may be aimed at more than one religious organization in this country. True religion has nothing to gain by any alliance with party politics.

SO I THINK.

CHURCH AND STATE.

We find the following ominous paragraph in a leading political exchange:

"METHODISTS AND THE THIRD TERM.

"Boston, Dec 6.—At a large meeting today of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School Union and of the Tract Society, and also the weekly meeting of preachers, comprising nearly two hundred ministers, Bishop Haven urged as a measure of relief for the public, the renomination of General Grant for President. His views were adopted by a unanimous vote."

It may not be just clear to every one how very appropriate it was for a meeting of, perhaps, over two hundred Methodist clergymen and other leading members, ostensibly assembled in a Sunday-school and Tract Society Union, to be voting who should be nominated for the next President of these United States. The fact that it is well known that General Grant's family are members of that church, and that his own sympathies are in that direction, together with the oft repeated charges made against him for partiality toward Rev. Newman and other M. E. clergymen, does not lessen our surprise at the assumption and most untimely action of this ecclesiastical body. Have they forgotten the effect of the Newman Letter upon Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, a few years ago? General Grant may well pray to be delivered from his religious friends if this is the way they propose to help him.

Personally, the fact that a man is a member of the Methodist church would certainly be no bar to our political support. But whenever any one church in this country, whether Catholic, Methodist, or any other, assumes to dictate, it is high time they were invited by the franchise of the American freemen, to back seats. Bishop Haven's resolution will by no means be accepted as a "measure of *relief* for the public!"

We have always found much in Pres. Grant to admire, and have twice given him our vote. But we now have at least three reasons why we do not desire to give him a third vote. First and most important, we are opposed to any man's occupying the Presidential chair for a third term. Second, we want a President to spend more time at Washington in the discharge of his official duties, and less at Long Branch in sporting with fast horses, etc., than the present incumbent has done. Third, we are of the opinion that in the distributing of official favors he has kept church and family relations a little too close in view. But greater than all these objections would be one founded upon the fact, that he is to be a *church* candidate.

—Colonel Babcock left Chicago for Washington on Monday night, accompanied by his counsel, Judge Krum. The trial is set for the 11th of January in the U. S. Circuit Court at St. Louis, before Judges Treat of St. Louis and Dillon of Iowa.

The Legal Status of Married Women in Pennsylvania.

In the Penn. Monthly for the present month is a clear and able article on this very interesting and we may say important subject—the gist of which is in the following summing up:—

A married woman is entitled to maintenance by her husband during his lifetime; a right which she may *enforce* (if he neglect or refuse to provide for herself and her children) by making contracts for necessaries, for which *he* will be liable. Upon his death, she is entitled to common law dower in the real estate, after the payment of all his debts; if he die intestate, she may have statutory dower, viz: One-third of the real estate, of which he died seized, for life, and one third of the personal estate absolutely, in case he leave children, if not, one-*half* of the personal estate; *or*, in case he has left a will, she may elect between taking the legacy therein contained or the rights given her under the statute—and in addition, $300 of his estate for the support of herself and her children is exempted from sale for the payment of his debts.

"In her own property she is entitled to the free use and enjoyment along with her husband, and holds it free from any liability for his debts; she is also entitled to her separate earnings when her intention to claim them is filed of record. Her property may be liable for a judgment recovered against him for her torts, or on a judgment against both on a contract for necessaries entered into by herself *alone*, if the husband has nothing on which execution may be had, and it is always liable for contracts entered into by her before marriage. By a trust for "her separate use," either real or personal may be so settled that she shall receive the income, but neither she nor husband can have any control of the corpus of the estate, nor shall it be liable for any of his debts or engagements. But such a trust must be made during coverture or in immediate contemplation of marriage, and cannot survive a discoverture. We also find that the contracts of a married woman and any agreement to bind her separate without her husband's consent are absolutely void except in certain cases. These are, contracts for the repair or improvement of her real estate, transfers of stock of railroad companies or corporations created under the laws of this State, checks and receipts to banks for money on deposit with them, and contracts for the purchase of sewing machines In case of her husband neglecting or refusing to provide for her, she may become a femesole trader, and thereby contract as though she were unmarried."

—A man in Baltimore had a small alligator, which was sent to him from Florida. Its habitation was a tub partially filled with water, kept out of doors. One night last winter, during one of the cold snaps, the water became completely frozen, imprisoning the reptile in the ice, with but a small portion of his body protruding therefrom. The animal was apparently dead. The want of time preventing an effort for its extrication in the morning, it was allowed to remain frozen, and was soon forgotten in the maze of the cares of the day. For forty-eight hours the reptile thus remained frozen and lifeless, at the end of which time, being thawed out, vitality became visible, and in a short time it was as animated as ever, with no evidence of having in the least suffered by the prolonged frigorific confinement.

—Washington and Jackson, toward the close of their second terms, having been spoken of for re-election, each took occasion, in his last message previous to the election of a successor, to declare an intention to retire at the close of his second term. It will be observed that General Grant has omitted to do anything of the sort.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—If a man is found drunk in Vermont he is committed to jail and kept there until he reveals who supplied the liquor. Several are now lying in jail at Rutland because they refuse to tell. It is thought that they prefer to remain until after the cold snap.

—S. H. Colbath, a brother of the late Vice President, is employed in the Capitol at Washington as a messenger under the sergeant-at-Arms in the United States Senate.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.20
Rye "	.90
Corn, new, "	.60
Oats, "	.40
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed "	7.00
Flaxseed "	1.50
Butter "	.25
Eggs "	.20
Tallow "	.08
Potatoes "	.40
Dried Apples "	.10
Hams "	.16
Sides & Shoulders "	.12
Lard per pound	.16
Hay per ton	20.00
Beeswax "	.25
Timothy Seed "	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.75 "
No. 6 " "	$ 3.50 "
Blacksmith's Lump on wharf	$ 4.00 " "
" Bituminous "	$ 6.00 " "

Marriages.

SMETHERS—EDWARDS.—On the 18th of December, by the Rev. A. R. Hottenstein, Mr. George Smethers to Miss Hattie J. Edwards, both of Sa em.

FAUS—FORNWALD.—On the 29th of December at the residence of Mr. W. P. Faus, by the Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. Cyrus R. Faus, of Rohrsburg to Miss Saillia H. Fornwald, of Pine township, Col. co., Pa.

RUCKLE—KLINE.—On the 30th of December by the Rev. N. Spear, at Orangeville, Mr. George Ruckle, of Briarcreek to Miss Rettie Kline, of Orangeville.

HUNTER—HESS.—On the 2d th of December, 1875, by Henry C. Hess, Esq., Mr. George W Hunter, of Laporte, Sullivan county, to Miss Maggie M. Hess, of Sugarloaf, Columbia county.

GIRTON—ESSICK.—At White Hall, December 8th, by the Rev. H. C. Munro, Mr. Jacob M. Girton, of Madison, and Miss Rachel M. Essick, of White Hall, Pa.

SAVIDGE—ESSICK.—By the same, in the Baptist church at White Hall, December 26th, Mr. Clinton H. Savidge, of Sunbury, and Miss S. Louise Essick, of White Hall.

KIRKNER—YOUNG.—At the Jerseytown parsonage, December 2 th, 1875, by Rev. Henry S. Mendenhall, Mr. Eugene Kirkner to Miss Hannah W. Young, both of White Hall, Pa.

WERKHEISER—WELLIVER.—At the home of the bride, on the same day, by the same, Mr. Charles Werkheiser, of Hemlock, to Miss Mary E. Welliver, of Jerseytown, Pa.

PEGG—HENDERSHOTT.—At the M. E. Parsonage in Mifflinville, on Thursday, December 23d, by Rev. B. H. Crever, James W. Pegg to Emma R. Hendershott.

KEMERLY—KEIPER.—December 24th, by the Rev. B. P. King, Aaron Kemerly to Miss Susan A. Keiper, both of Pucker township, Carbon county.

MICHAEL—MASE.—At the same time and place, by the same, Wm. Michael, of Butler Luzerne county, to Miss Harriet Mase of Packer twp., Carbon county.

KLINE—FRY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Bloomsburg, on the evening of January 4th, 1876, by the Rev. Dr. McCron, Mr. M. L. Kline, of Orangeville, to Miss Sophia Fry, only daughter of Mr. A. W. Fry.

A large number of friends witnessed the ceremony, and the happy bride was the recipient of many handsome presents. We add our congratulations, and wish the young couple long life and happiness.

Deaths.

EVANS.—On the 26th ult., John A., infant son of Peter and Samantha Evans, of Montour township aged 6 months.

CRAWFORD.—At Wilkes-Barre on the 26th ult., Andrew Crawford, formerly of this county.

HANCE.—On the 26th of November, 1875, in Cherry Valley, Ohio, Hester Hance, widow of William Hance.

—The planing mill of Hotchkiss & Barber at Williamsport was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday morning Dec. 16. Loss $80,000.

—Jacob Schriver, who has been missing from Minersville for some weeks, was found dead in an old stone house, in a horrible condition, covered with vermin, and his face was partly eaten away by rats, and portions of his arms were bare to the bones. He had been drinking hard lately.

—A few years ago there resided at Rochester Perry county, Emma Johnson, a beautiful girl. She become acquainted with a young man, who ruined her. Afterward deserted by him, she became an outcast. Last week she placed herself in front of an approaching train and was killed.

—The three negro murderers, Weston, Thompson and Ellis, were executed at the Tombs prison New York recently. Weston and Thompson died without a struggle, but the rope around Ellis' neck slipped under his chin, and breaking his hands loose he seized the robe and shrieked "Save me!" but he soon choked to death. It was a sickening spectacle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL TO LEASE.

The Hotel in Orangeville, Columbia county, Pa., known as the Jacob Good stand, now occupied by John Snyder, is to be let for the 5 ear beginning April 1, 1876. Apply to

S. KNOCH,
Att'y-at-law,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Jan 7, '76-tf.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The First National Bank of Bloomsburg at Bloomsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 17, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	$184,593.34
Overdrafts,	3,140.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages,	25,193.75
Due from approved reserve agents,	6,527.19
Due from other National Banks,	982.50
Due from State Banks and bankers,	737.90
Current expenses and taxes paid,	299.87
Checks and other cash Items,	518.26
Bills of other National Banks,	110.00
Fractional currency, (including nickels),	161.10
Legal-tender notes,	8,014.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer. (5 0-0 of circulation),	2 250. 0
	$280,469 41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in,	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Other undivided profits,	1,629 23
National Bank Notes outstanding,	44,650.00
Individual deposits subject to check,	80,887.18
Due to other National Banks,	2,117.65
Due to State Banks and bankers,	575.35
	$280,459.41

STATE OF PENN'A., COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, ss:

I, J. P. Tustin, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this first day of January, A. D., 1876.

WM. PEACOCK, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
M. G. HUGHES,
I. W. MCKELVY,
WM. NEAL,
Directors.

Jan. 7, 1876.

Juries for Feb. Term, 1876.

GRAND JURORS.

Berwick—Adam Michael.
Benton—John Swartwout, Reuben Gibbons.
Bloom—L. E. Waller, Samuel H. Jacoby, Philip Unangst.
Catawissa—Samuel Long, jr.
Centre—Ed. Hartman.
Conyngham—James Keely.
Fishingcreek—John A. McHenry, Daniel Force, Joseph Ammerman, Christian Ash, Josiah Coleman.
Franklin—W. G. Fenstermacher.
—Locust—George Beaver.
Main—Samuel Drum, jr.
Madison—George W. Supplee,
Mifflin—A. Schweppenheiser.
Mt Pleasant—Henry Ale, George Jacoby.
Orange—Reuben Sitler.
Scott—R. J. Millard.
Sugarloaf—Calvin Kitchen.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

FIRST WEEK.

Beaver—G. W. Culp, Jesse Johnson.
Benton—Peter Kase.
Briarcreek—Lewis Dettrick.
Bloom—H. C. Hartman, W. H. Yetter, Wm. Peacock, Frank P. K ine.
Catawissa—Samuel Frederick, James C. Reeder, P. G. Fenstermacher.
Centre—A. K. Shuman, Allen Shellhammer.
Centralia—C. G. Murphy.
Fishingcreek—Wm. Ikeler, George M. Howell, Alfred Preston.
Franklin—John Mowry.
Greenwood—John S. Mather, Shadrach Eves, Wm Lawton, Samuel Pruss
Locust—Joseph Billig, S. D. Snyder.
Main—John K. Beitz, D. B. Fetherolf
Madison—Baltis Sterling
Mifflin—Aaron Andrews, Charles Mowrer.
Mt. Pleasant—Joseph J. Crawford
Orange—D. K. Sloan, James M. Harman.
Scott—G. M. Garrison
Sugarloaf—David Kocher, Abijah Fritz, T. B. Cole.

SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—Peter Schlicher.
Berwick—C. G. Jackson, George E. Moyer, Wm. M Stephens, Jacob Glosson, Levi Brodbender.
Benton—John Smith.
Bloom—C. J. Thomas, J. D. Wilson, David Betz, C. Bittenbender, Stephen Knorr, Wm. G. Girton.
Catawissa—Samuel Diemer, Mathias Hartman.
Centre—Joseph Conner, Henry C. Barton, E. W. M. Low.
Fishingcreek—Michael Beishline, John Zaner, Eli Fealer.
Jackson—Daniel Young.
Madison—Isaac Wagner, Wm J. Allen, Solomon Barnhart, A. K. Smith.
Mifflin—A. J. Berninger, Wm. Parr.
Montour—Alfred Arnwine
Orange—David Achenbach, Hiram Kline.
Roaring Creek—J. B. Kline, Isaac Cherrington.
Scott—J. M. Ammerman.
Sugarloaf—J. D. Cole, James Shultz.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT FEBRUARY TERM, 1876.

FIRST WEEK

R. Gorrell & Co vs. Joseph M. Freck.
Urlah Chamberlin vs D W Johnson
Leander Carmen's adm'r vs William Appleman
Andrew Crawford vs D. W. Johnson.
William H. Crawford vs D. W. Johnson.
Christian Wolf vs. S. & W. R. R. Co.
Stephen Wolf et ux, vs. S. & W. R. R. Co.
George K. Tryon et al vs Jacob Brown et al
George K. Tryon et al. vs. Martin Lubold et al.
George K. Tryon et al. vs. William Clark et al.
George K. Tryon et al. vs. Isaiah Hand et al.
George K. Tryon et al. vs. Christian Schaek et al.
E. B. John's adm'r vs. Aaron Grover.
D. I. Morgan & Co, vs. Samuel Johnson.
W. F Andrews vs. D. F. Seybert.
Levi Kinley vs N. L. Campbell.
A. T. Ikeler vs Jonas Doty.
John Heacock vs. Jonas Doty
Samuel J. Case vs Jonas Doty.
Wilson Gibbons vs Jonas Doty.
L. F. Davis vs Jonas Doty.
Jesse Hartman vs Jonas Doty.
John J McHenry vs D. L. & W. R. R. Co.
Benj. Winterstein vs. William Houghton.
Elias Miller et al. vs. P. & R. Rail Road Co.
John McCalla's ex'r vs George J. Luce et al.

SECOND WEEK.

Thomas McGraw vs. John Grow.
Kesty & Bodine vs. S. J. Faux et al.
Mary McAlarney's use vs. S. P. Case et al.
I. S. Kuhn vs. J. K. Grotz.
I. Yetter vs. Jacob Gilling's adm'r.
E. W. Souder vs. W. Schechterly.
N. Brandon vs. William T. Shuman.
A. Cole's use vs. T. B. Cole, T. T.
A. Cole's use vs. T. B. Cole, T. T.
A. Cole's use vs. T. B. Cole, T. T.
H. W. McHenry's use vs. J. A. Lonse.
S. Bloom vs. Allen Mann et al.
W. Mines' ex'rs vs Michael Gruver, Sheriff.
H. Taylor et al. vs R. Gorrell.
Jeremiah Taylor et al vs Robert Gorrell.
Robert Taylor et al. vs. Robert Gorrell.
Jacob S. Hinteritter vs William Mensinger.
James Dyke vs. William Howell
A. E. Sharretts et al. vs H. C. Howell.
A. E. Sharretts et al vs David Stroup.
Wagner, Starr & Co. vs. William Pettit.
Benjamin Hicks vs. George H. Pross.
Daniel Kline vs. Charles Lee et al.
W. E. Longenberger's adm'r vs. Conrad Bredbender.
Daniel Smith vs John B. Kemble.
Rice & Michael vs David Irvine.
Dainty & Orum vs William K. Fisher et al.
R. Brady & Co vs William K. Fisher et al.
James Cortwright vs William K. Fisher et al.
William Mines' ex'r vs Moore Creveling
Williamsport Rubber Co. vs D. Snyder & Co.
Linn & Brother vs B. F. Dallman.
Christian E. Conner, by his father, George Conner, vs Frank Lemon.
John Yeager's adm'r vs M. G. Hughes.
J. J. Robbins & Co. vs George M. Lockard et al.
John Woodside & Co. vs Daniel Morris.
J. W Sankey vs Joseph Lilley.
A. L. Turner vs Elma Kester.
First National Bank of Bloomsburg vs Moore Creveling
J. W. Irvin's use vs. Jesse A. Loser.
Simon Rauh and George Rauh vs Samuel Heffner.
Rice & Hagenbuch vs William Carson.
Aaron Johnson vs Thomas Sherman.

F Send for A Catalogue and Price List of R Maryland and Delaware M J. P. Mancha, Smyrna, Delaware S

Jan 7, 76 4w

PSYCHOMANCY or SOUL CHARMING. How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose instantly. This simple acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian, oracle, dreams, hints to ladies, wedding-night mistakes, &c. A queer book. Address, T. William & Co, Phila., Phila.

Jan 7, 76-

WANTED. An active business man, to canvass and sell the Ithaca Calender Clocks in this county. Exclusive control of territory given. Twenty styles, suited to bank, office, parlor and kitchen, giving the time of the day of the week, day of the month, and month of the year. Warranted accurate time keeper and perpetual calender combined. Business light and profitable. Address (with return postage), for terms, price lists and information,

Geo. W. Wood & Co., Gen'l Ag'ts, Ithaca, N. Y.

Jan 7, 76-4w

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. ISAAC DEEN and ISAAC S. MONROE, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of Dec., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 7th day of February next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 7th day of February, with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six (L. S.) and in the one hundredth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

M. GROVER,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Bloomsburg, Jan. 7—tc

RAILROAD ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Hunlock's Creek and Muncy R. R. Company that an election will be held at Koons Hotel in Bloomsburg Columbia county, on Monday the 10th day of January A. D. 1876, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing a President and twelve Directors of said Company for the ensuing year. By order of the President. Wm. BRINDLE.

C. A. BOWERS,
Sec.

Dec. 31, 1875-3t

TAKE NOTICE.

That an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to pass an Act to be called "An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to erect a Poor House for Conyngham Township and the Borough of Centralia, in Columbia County." Approved April 26, 1855, so as to confer upon the mode of appealing from the yearly settlement of the Auditors and so far as relates to the election of the directors of said poor district.

W. C. ALDERSON.

Dec. 41, 1875-1m

LEGISLATIVE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made at the ensuing session of the legislature for the passage of an act entitled "an act making an appropriation for the relief of the Normal school of the Sixth District." The object of the application being to aid in the erection of buildings in place of that lately destroyed by by fire.

WM ELWELL,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Attest:
JOHN G. FREEZE,
Secy.

Dec. 24-4w

$100.00 REWARD!

On last Tuesday night there was stolen from the premises of the undersigned near Laridsville, TWO MARES, both dark bays, one four years old next spring, and the other about ten. Fifty dollars will be paid for the recovery of the horses, and fifty dollars more for the arrest and conviction of the thieves.

GEORGE L. SMITH,
Laridsville, Lycoming co., Pa.

Dec. 24—2t*

Jerome Grasley, Libelant, vs. Desiah Grasley, Libelee.

In Common Pleas of Columbia county, No. 218, September Term 18 5, Libel in Divorce a vinculo matrimonii.

The alias subpœna in the above case having been returned non est inventus, you, the said Desiah Grasley, are hereby required to appear at the said court, on the first Monday of February next to answer the complaint therein filed.

M. GROVER,
Sheriff.

Dec 18,75—D24—4w

1876. CENTENNIAL! 1876

W. P. JONES & CO.,

Catawissa, Pa.

To Our Friends & the Public:

For the kind and liberal patronage bestowed upon us the past year you have our Thanks.

Through it we ha e been instrumental in

BRINGING DOWN THE PRICES

on many kinds of Goods.

We want to sell more goods this year than we did last, and we ask for a continuance of your generous support, assuring you that we shall always endeavor to sell at the lowest possible

Prices for Cash.

We now call your attention to 89 Pieces, 384 yards, Hamburg Embroideries and Insertings just opened this week

The above embrace the newest and most beautiful Patterns ever shown.

The Embroideries we sold last year with such great success, are and have been long famous as the best and most saleable, and those just received are superior in style and lower in price than ever before

We also wish to call the attention of Housekeepers to our large stock of

Bleached and Brown Sheetings, and Shirting Muslins.

The very best Brands in all widths.

Tickings,
Blankets,
Table Linens,
Towels,
Napkins, &c.,

which we offer at very low Prices.

We are also offering at reduced Prices,

Shawls
Furs,
Underwear,

and many other Woolen Goods to close them out.

Call and examine at the Popular Cheap Cash Store of

W. P. JONES & CO.,
CATAWISSA, PA.

SH

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1876

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.45 A. M.	7.40 A. M.
Mail Train	7.40 A. M.	5. 2 P. M.
Express Train	1.53 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.48 A. M.	7.50 P. M.
Regular Express	5.48 P. M.	11.38 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

Christopher Little, of Pottsville has been selected as District Deputy Grand Master, A. Y. M., for the counties of Columbia and Schuylkill.

"Good wine needs no bush, and my goods need no advertising." Good wine needs no bush, but how are people to know that yours is "good wine."

Neal McHugh, of Ellervale, fell into a well about sixty feet deep, on Friday last, and wonderful to relate, escaped without sustaining any very serious injuries.—*Sentinel.*

The many friends of Capt. A. G. Thornton, formerly of this county, will be glad to learn that he has become Superintendent of the "Sim's House," in Bunyrus. It is a fine, large Hotel, centrally located, and in a go-ahead city. Any of our readers going that way should give the Captain a call.

More Thieves.—We had supposed that about all the chickens on Third street below Market had been stolen, but four more were captured from Abraham Fry on Saturday evening. Where are our police? This business has become so regular that it is monotonous.

M. C. Sloan, of Bloomsburg, has been in town several days this week. He disposed of several of his fine sleighs to parties here and in the immediate vicinity. His work has such a reputation that it sells on sight.—*Hazleton Standard.*

At a special meeting of Knapp Lodge, No. 2, A. Y. M., the following officers were installed for the present masonic year: J. F. Vandenbender, W. M.; David H. Thornton, S. W.; W. A. Baucher, J. W.; M. F. Williams, Secretary, Benjamin Evans, Treasurer.—*Independent.*

Burglary.—On last Saturday night, during the absence of the Widow Whitenight, her house was broken into. The beds and drawers were rumbled, but no goods have been missed. The entrance was effected by breaking out a window, and pulling back a bolt. The job was done by some one who is evidently familiar with the premises.

District Deputy, A. Rice of Beaver, installed the following officers of St. John's Lodge, K. of P., in this place on the 3d inst: C. C., W. R. Rosecrose; V. C., J. S. Phillips; P., W. E. Geddis; M. of E., Thos. Webb; K. of R. and S., W. E. Rinker; M. of F., G. Jones; M. A., M. C. Crawford; I. S., J. Jones: O. S., R. Edwards.

Columbia county is a good place for some things. You can kill your father-in-law there, and only be indicted for manslaughter. Samuel Bogart tried it and it worked well. We suppose that the cooling off of a mother-in-law would be a slight misdemeanor, and the man would be let off with a few words in the shape of a reprimand.—*Lewisburg Chronicle.*

We retract what we said a few weeks ago, about our ignorance of the quality of apples raised in Columbia county. We know all about them now, and for this knowledge we are indebted to Mr. Samuel Hagenbuch, of Light Street, who made us a New Year's call and presented us with a large basket of the most delicious specimens. "May he live long, and prosper.

Rip Van Winkle, at the Opera House last Friday night, was the best performance of the kind that we have witnessed since the hall was opened. J. W. Carner, as the jolly Rip of 1760 and as the rheumatic veteran of 1780, was capital. His support was much better than most of the troupes that visit the country. Carner's manner on the stage is perfectly natural and easy; the only fault that could be found with him being that his tone was too low, in some parts, to be heard distinctly. Nevertheless, the play was appreciated by the large audience present, and the players met with frequent applause. The excellent orchestra which accompanies this troupe added much to the pleasure of the entertainment. We hope to see them all again.

SLABTOWN.—There is something both lucky and unlucky about that thriving town. Charlie Cook goes over there once and awhile. Some weeks ago, journeying thither, he lost his pocket book containing a large amount of money near the Catawissa bridge, whilst returning from there. It laid in the middle of the road. Nobody would pick it up because it did not belong to them, and he was compelled to go back and get it himself. He started for the same place last week, and, as usual, lost his pocket book again. Knowing the honesty of the people, he made his usual visits, and on Sunday returned, and found it all right, in the middle of the road on the Fulling Mill Hill.

Moral.—Never carry a pocket book with money in it. If you do, drop it south of the river.

At the Danville Opera House on the 11th, 12th and 13th of January, Mr. Arthur C. McKnight's Fairy Operetta of the Naiad Queen will be presented. This is said to be one of the most magnificent spectacular dramas ever offered in this country, the scenery and costumes costing Mr. McKnight $25,000 in Europe. It was performed in Wilkes-Barre to crowded houses for six nights, and in Williamsport ten nights. Every one speaks in the highest praise of the entertainment, and should any of our citizens desire to see it they will undoubtedly be well paid. There will be a special train run from Berwick to Danville on Tuesday next, the 11th to give persons an opportunity to attend. The train starts from Berwick at 6:20 P. M., leaves Espy at 3:50 P. M., Bloomsburg 7 P. M., Rupert 7:04 P. M., Catawissa, 7:12 P. M., reaching Danville at 7:35 P. M., and returning that night after the entertainment.

I. K. Miller, agent for pianos and organs, has a second hand Mason & Hamlin organ, which can be secured at a bargain. It has two banks of keys, eight stops and four sets of reeds, and is in good condition. Just the thing for a church or lodge. tf.

We are informed of a singular instance of prejudice against color. Our friends over in Locust must overcome their aversion to the fifteenth amendment. The case is this: A certain gentleman who lives within a day's ride of Catawissa, owns property in Numidia and is accordingly obliged to pay a school tax over there. In order that he might reap the benefit of his taxation, he called upon the school board which was in session on Christmas night, and presented a little colored girl, demanding that she be admitted to the school. The board after some discussion rejected the applicant on several grounds; first, that there was no positive evidence that the gentlemen was the father of the child; second that the girl might not be a girl, and might possibly be an escaped pauper from the Conyngham poor house. The gentleman persisted, but the board resisted, and so—the Doctor's little darkey had to go home and take off his dress, and Mabe,—beg pardon, we didn't mean to mention any names—returned to Catawissa pondering on some new plan by which he might get the worth of his taxes.

THE NEW YEAR.

Died. On Friday night, Dec. 31, at twelve o'clock, The Year 1875, aged 12 months.

If the dawn of a new year was ever heralded with the same enthusiasm and display that greeted the birth of 1876, it is beyond our recollection. All over the country, bonfires, illuminations, brass bands, and church bells, announced the arrival of the Centennial year. In Bloomsburg, the houses of many of our citizens were ablaze with gas lights, and numerous gatherings of old and young, waited for the hour of twelve, and as the town clock struck the last knell of the dying year, from many merry voices were heard the greeting, "Happy New Year." The bells rang out their joyous peals, and a liberal use of gunpowder was made in salutes to the new born infant, 1876. The illumination at the residence of John M. Chamberland Esq., deserves especial mention. The windows were lighted with candles representing the thirteen original states, and the effect was very fine.

As usual, with the old year have died many fond hopes, and with the new, many good resolutions have been found. To some, 1875 will be remembered as a year of prosperity and happiness; to others, it has been a season of constant struggle against misfortune and adversity, and to many it will be borne in mind as the said time when death visited their households, and with ruthless hand, snatched from their midst a beloved form.

It is to be hoped that the new year, with its Centennial celebration, will revive the industries of the land, and bring an end to the hard times which so long have weighed upon us. When another Thanksgiving day shall come, may we have abundant cause to return thanks for our national existence and for renewed life and success of our industries all over the country.

Marriage. A correspondent asks us to give our views on this subject. The Sealor editor declines. "Experience meetings" should be private. We quote, however, the following from Bulwer: I have no wish to be doubled up! Moreover, man is like a napkin; the more neatly the housewife doubles him the more carefully she lays him on the shelf. Neither can a man once doubled know how often he may be doubled. Not only his wife folds him in two, but every child quarters him into a new double, till what was a wide and handsome substance, large enough for anything in reason—twindles into a pitiful square that will not cover one plate——all puckers and creases—smaller and smaller with every double—with every double a new crease. Then comes the washing-bill! and, besides all the hurts one receives in the washing-machine, consider the wear and tear of the ironing! In short, Shakespeare vindicates the single life, and depicts the double in the famous line, which is no doubt intended to be allegorical of marriage—"Double, double, toil and trouble." Besides, no single man can be fairly called poor. What man can with certainty be called rich? A single man can lodge in a garret, and dine on a herring; nobody knows, nobydy cares. Let him marry and he invites the world to witness where he sleeps, and what he eats. The first necessary a wife demands is the most ruinious, the most indefinite superfluity; it is Gentility according to what her neighbors call genteel. Gentility commences with the honey-moon; it is its shadow, and lengthens as the moon declines. When the honey is all gone, your bride says: "We can have our tea without sugar, when quite alone, love; but in case Gentility drop in, here's a bill for silver sugar tongs."

PROMPTITUDE OF NEWSPAPER DEBTORS.

The experience of the Findlay *Courier* man is sad and mournful. He has lost faith in the professions of his fellow men. Hear how he talks:

Last week a man stepped up to us and said he would pay us every cent he owed, if he lived till Saturday night; we presume that man died. Another said he would pay us in a day or two, as sure as we were born; query—did the man lie, or were we born? Another said he would settle his bill as sure as shooting; we are led to the conclusion that shooting is decidedly uncertain. Quite a number said they would see us to-morrow; those men have been blind ever since, or else to-morrow has not come. One man told us, six months ago, that he would pay us as soon as he got some money; that man would not lie, and of course has not had a cent since.

But the experience of editors is about the same all over, says the Fremont *Journal*. Last year we stopped one man's paper who owed six dollars. He was serving the public, and we met him while in the discharge of his duties. He averred that as soon as he got through and received his pay, he would make it all right, he would, indeed. He told us the same story this Spring, and we presume he is still assessing. Another came all the way, five miles, to town to assure us that he was all right, and that we need not be afraid. He would have some money soon, and would pay—yes, he would. Some time later we "saw" his money at a distance. He was putting it in a bank. It was the last and only glimpse we had of it. He never had a hatchet and ran around hacking cherry trees, or they would have died without anybody knowing who killed them. Another would pay us after sheep-shearing. His sheep are long wools, and it takes a long while for the wool to mature. Another would pay after wheat harvest, but his wheat, like the century plant, is of slow growth and don't ripen often. Another had poor health, but was improving. He has had a relapse, for though he eats hearty and works hard, he don't get "round" worth a cent. We would have some hopes of getting even with such folks some day, when an administrator is appointed, if they had anything to administer on.

ABOUT BREAD BAKING.

A lady who used to buy four loaves of bread for thirty-two cents now purchases thirty-two cents worth (eight pounds) of flour at a time, from which she bakes seven loaves of bread each equal to an eight cent loaf (fifty-six cents,) two dozen rusks, larger than baker's rusks (say twenty-five cents worth), and a raised sugar cake worth about eight cents—thus producing eighty cents worth of bread and cakes from her thirty-two cents worth of flour. After allowing four cents for the consumption of coal, three cents for yeast and salt, and two cents for sugar, there is still a saving of forty-eight cents. Baking days she uses four small fire shovels more of coal than usual, and when she can spare the butter or lard, she puts a lump in the dough about the size of an egg.

She buys a penny's worth of yeast, and adds to it three mashed potatoes, and makes a pint of yeast. When setting the bread she pours in about three pints of water (a little more for rusks) and in kneading the dough adds two grated potatoes in the winter season, which keeps the bread fresh and moist a week or longer if put away in a tin can, which she always does, winter and summer. The grated potatoes are not added in summer, as, she says, they are apt to make the bread sour in warm weather. Her family consists of five members, and the eight pounds of flour last a week, if some mush and potatoes are also placed on the table at some of the meals.

COLUMBIA COUNTY TEACHERS INSTITUTE

Met at Orangeville, 2 p. m., December 20th, 1875. About two hundred teachers attended throughout the session.

After prayer by Rev. Houtz, of Orangeville, and some very pointed and earnest remarks by County Superintendent W. H. Snyder, T. B. Miller, of Espy, was elected vice-president, C. W. Walker secretary, Miss Sarah Spear assistant secretary.

An appropriate address of welcome, by Rev. Houtz, was followed, by the superintendent, with instruction in the different ways of computing interest—a matter that he made very clear and interesting, to the edification of all the teachers not previously thoroughly acquainted with the subject.

Recess. Song by Miss Spear, Messrs. Ammerman, Miller and Walker.

Prof. De Graaf, of Troy, N. Y., was introduced. He said he had come to work, not talk, and would begin to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, to which time the session was adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 21, 10 a. m.—Roll-call, prayer, music.

Orthography—Prof. De Graaf.—Before entering upon the consideration of his particular theme, the Professor premised this *general order of presentation*: first, method of instruction; secondly, results to be attained; thirdly, cautions to be observed.

He then applied the order to oral exercises in spelling, thus:

1, *Method.*—Require the pupil (1) to accurately pronounce the word, the letters of the syllable in order, the syllables in order, the words of succeeding lesson before study.

[Illustrated by *aspirant, condolence, inquiry, ordeal, orthoepy.*

2. To name, in proper order, not only letters, but all marks necessary to the correct printing of the word.

[Illustrated by *boy's, b-o-y-apostrophe-s, boys', b-o-y-s-apostrophe, roll-call, r-o-l-l-hyphen-c-a-l-l, &c.*

3. Make every day's exercise in some sort a review, but call up different words daily.

II. *Results.*—Aim to secure (1) correct pronunciation; 2, correct spelling.

III. *Cautions.*—1, pronounce the word to the pupil but once.

2. Allow the pupil "to try" but once.

3. Dont allow the pupil to repeat a syllable.

[Illustrated by (*say*) *repeating*, thus: teacher, *repeating;* pupil, *repeating, r-e, re, p-e-a-t, peat, i-n-g, ing, repeating.*]

[The professor, (very properly, we think,) ridiculed the fashion of "beginning back at the beginning every time;" but why not spell thus: teacher, *repeating;* pupil, *repeating, r-e, p-e-a-t, i-n-g, repeating,* simply marking the termination of the syllable by a pause or inflection of the voice?]

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Elementary Geometry, — Prof. De Graaf.—Principles of Instruction.—1, begin at the beginning.

2. Proceed from the known to the unknown.

3. Take one thing at a time.

4, Keep close to the subject.

The Professor held that the statement of the marks of a species should precede the announcement of its name. Accordingly, his definitions,

1. That which has position, but not magnitude, is a . point.

2. That which has length, but not breadth or thickness, is a —— line.

3. The line that measures the shortest distance between two points (or every point of which extends in the same direction is a —— straight line.

4. The line that changes its direction at every point is a curved line, or curve.

5. A line that changes its direction at some of its points is a broken line.

6. A straight line that extends up and down, and does not incline in any direction is a | vertical line.

7. A straight line that inclines neither up nor down is a —— horozontal line.

8. A straight line that is neither vertical nor horozontal is an oblique line.

SCHEME.

I. *Point.*

II. *Lines.*

Straight lines. { 1, Vertical. 2, Horizontal. 3, Oblique.

Curved lines. { 1, Circular, 2, Elliptical.

Broken lines. { 1, Regular, 2, Irregular.

[Although this is not the place for extended criticism of the Professor's work, it is well for us to suggest that curved lines include thousands more than the two species circular and elliptical; that figures and not lines are mathematically spoken of as regular or irregular; that a vertical line, (with reference, now, to the earth considered as a sphere,) is any radius or its prolongation, and may, therefore, be neither up nor down to the spectator, but sloping, for it is not necessarily at right angles to the plane of his sensible horizon, but is, in this particular sense, "the direction of a plumb line; a line normal to the surface of still water," as Webster justly defines it; that, in strictness, as no two persons see the same rainbow, so no two persons, at the same time, have the same rational horizon, (upon the assumption that the earth is a sphere, which, or some other equally definite shape must be assumed in order to bring this discussion within the scope of an exact science—geometry, not geography,) and that, consequently, every line that is horizontal to one is sloping, (either acclivous or declivous,) to the other, and that both vertical and horizontal lines are oblique to all other straight lines with which they make either more or less than a right angle, (measuring the smaller,) for oblique lines, like perpendiculars, may be in any absolute direction, horizontal, vertical or sloping, their definitions being purely relative, thus: "oblique line, (Geom.,) a line that, falling on another, makes oblique angles with it." "Perpendicular line, (Geom.,) a line falling at right angles on another line."]

After the geometry, Prof. Barrett, of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, gave instruction in written arithmetic, Superintendent Nootler, of Snyder county, in reading, and Prof. De Graaf in calisthenics. The choir sung. Adjourned.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Study, Prof. De Graaf.—What is meant by study? The continued and voluntary application of the mind. Nature is the best text-book, and should be first in the schools. What grand results have been given to us by eminent men whose chief study was nature! Franklin, Newton, Morse, Columbus. Children love to study material things. Nature would teach first many of the branches which we place out of their reach in the higher department of the schools. It is of little consequence, however, what our studies; if he has learned self-control, physically and mentally, he will succeed. The object of study is to acquire power. What is once thoroughly learned is never forgotten. As long as we are learning, we grow stronger; but when the mind stops thinking, it begins to decay. If you would have the best results, you must give less time to arithmetic and more to other branches that will cultivate morals. How few children know anything of our poets and their sayings!

The Professor spoke at some length of the importance of a knowledge of history, also on the careless use of language. The following are some of the anecdotes related: A man asked a ticket-agent, "what time does the five o'clock train start?" "Just sixty minutes past four." The man was perfectly satisfied. A sale was advertised of "chairs used by children without backs." A lady would have fallen into a well, "but for Providence and another lady."

The county superintendent followed with remarks upon the civilizing power of education. He instanced the four ways of obtaining knowledge, by observation, by reading, by conversation, by reflection.

Rev. Houts offered prayer, after which the session adjourned to

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Penmanship—Prof. DeGraaf.—The professor's instruction here differed so little from that in the writing books that it would be idle to quote it in detail. He makes the proper angle of slope to be fifty-two degrees.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Superintendent Noetling and Prof. De Graaf divided the time among reading, writing and calisthenics.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Rev. John Hewitt, rector of St. Paul's, Bloomsburg, addressed the Institute. Every pupil is Michael Angelo's "angel in the stone," from which stone the teacher-sculptor is to carve the angel.

Prof. De Graaf, following, insisted that intellectual, moral and physical training should be simultaneous and co-extensive.

Adjourned as usual, after prayers.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Written Arithmetic—Prof. De Graaf.—Uni means one; bi, two; tri, three; quad, four; quin, five; sex, six; sept, seven; oct, eight; non, (no-nill'-ions,) nine; dec, ten, &c. Billions is the fourth period; trillions, fifth, &c. Two, added to meaning, giving the order of the period.

"Circular addition."

Geography—Prof. I. E. Schoonover, of Bloomsburg.—Connect descriptive geography with travel; let the pupil, as if upon a journey, visit and note place after place, thus linking one to another, and availing himself of association to aid memory. In this way, topography, one of the most essential branches of geography, will be more readily learned and more permanently retained.

Music, adjournment.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Language—Prof. De Graaf.—The Professor occupied the hour (till recess) in an object lesson designed to show how the powers of observation and memory of forms may be cultivated in young pupils by training them to describe objects both orally and chirographically, in good English.

After recess, and after music, (Prize Banner Quickstep,) by Miss Kline, Prof. De Graaf continued, giving a lesson in letter-writing, in which he taught, among other doctrines, that the place-part of the date should begin a little to the left of the median line of the page; the time-part under and a little to the right of the other; the address, with title prefixed, under and to the left, say an inch from the left margin of the page; that the sentences should be made to close at the median line; and, incidentally, that the name in an address is of the third person, the salutation or title of the second, thus:

ORANGEVILLE, Col Co., Pa.
Dec. 23rd, 1875.

Supt. W. H. Snyder, Sir:

W. H. Snyder third person, sir second; rd (not d) after 23, on the line.

Prof. I. E. Schoonover and others dissented, holding that Snyder might well be parsed as in the second person; C. W. Walker and others that the form 23 was correct, which the Professor subsequently allowed for business letters only. Much harmless discussion was provoked on this subject.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Self-reliance—Rev. Houtz.—We want self-reliant teachers, not in absolute sense, as this Institute proves; for you have met for mutual and general improvement. The truly self-reliant teacher will gather from others all the information he can, then digest and assimilate this, till he, in turn, is able to give. The difference between the dependent and the self-reliant teacher is like the difference between the sun and the moon. The sun is the fountain; the moon, cold and lifeless, is dependent on the sun, is the mere passive reflector of borrowed light: so of teachers; the one is brimful of experience and knowledge, and constant in his out-flow. The other, should the cloud of circumstances intervene, is completely bewildered by the darkness, and, like a blind animal without a guide, sticks, not in the mire, but in arithmetic, algebra, and grammar.

Self-reliance is necessary, first, in order to gain the pupil's confidence; secondly, to make the teacher lively and bright; thirdly, to secure a good reputation; fourthly, to obtain a competent salary; fifthly, to promote the teacher's own comfort.

Children are adepts at reading the countenance. A dependent teacher is fearful that he cannot do all he ought. Children see it, and though he may strive to unravel the problem before him, yet, like the fly in the spider's web, the more he struggles the more perplexed he becomes. Independence does not imply that conceit which, when tested, is found wanting.

Teachers, cultivate this self-reliance in your pupils; encourage them to do for themselves; you cannot fill their craniums by any action of yours; it must be their own work, if their minds are furnished with knowledge that will be of use. That teacher is a robber who himself performs the labor that properly belongs to the pupil.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Grammar—Prof. De Graaf.—Name-words are nouns; action words, verbs; quality words, adjectives; connective words, conjunctions; relative words, prepositions; emotion words, interjections; limiting words, adverbs. Teach the child the definition before you name the thing defined.

Remarks by the County Superintendent on schools, school-houses, &c.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, this Institute has been a success.

Resolved, That we, the teachers of Columbia county, tender our heart-felt thanks to our worthy Superintendent for his untiring efforts in our behalf, and for the able instructors secured for our benefit.

Resolved, That the example of those boards of directors that have granted Institute time to their teachers be commended to general imitation

Resolved, That those teachers who absent themselves from Institutes without a sufficient reason, occupy positions which they are unworthy to fill, and that we trust the time is not far distant when the names of all such will be dropped from our list.

Resolved, That we cannot place too high an estimate on the instructions of Prof. De Graaf, and that so far as we may be able to make them our own, we will endeavor to carry them out in our daily practice in the school-room.

Resolved, That we pay more attention to the morals and manners of our pupils, regarding this as an important part of the teacher's duty.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the people of Orangeville and vicinity for their hospitality extended to the members of the Institute; and also for their interest in the cause of education, as evinced by their presence and attention during the sessions of the Institute.

Resolved, That we tender thanks to Misses Achenbach, Spear, Kline, and Fisher, Dr. Ammerman Messrs. Walker, Miller and Low for the excellent music furnished us during the Institute.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to Superintendent Noetling, of Snyder county, for his able instructions; to Revs. Hewitt and Houtz for their entertaining and instructive lectures; also to Profs. Barrett and Schoonover for instruction rendered.

Signed by Committee on Resolutions:

MISS KATE AMMERMAN,
MISS MATTIE EDGAR,
MRS. I. E. SCHOONOVER.

The following were elected a Committee on Permanent Certificates: Miss Sarah Spear, president; Mr. T. C. Creasy, secretary; Mr. T. B. Miller, Miss Mary Unangst and Mr. Alfred Hower.

The above is a fair abstract of the minutes, errors, omissions, additions and transpositions excepted.

Signed, C. W. WALKER,
SARAH SPEAR, Secretary.
Ass't. Sec.

—NEW YORK, Dec 29.—The Rev. Henry Boehm, better know as Father Boehm, the oldest preacher of the Methodist church in this county, and probably the eldest clergyman in the world, died yesterday at the house of his grandmother, near Richmond, Staten Island.

DELHI, N. Y., DEC. 30.—Two women, mother and daughter, named Butler, living on that spur of the Catskills of which Mount Prospect is the termination, recently had an encounter with a bear, in which was manifested a heroism worthy of those early days in American history when the settlers were compelled to be continually on the alert against ferocious beasts and still more ferocious Indians.

Mrs. Butler is a women about thirty-five, and her daughter Jennie is sixteen. It is the custom of the husband and father to be absent in the woods sometimes two or three days, leaving his wife and daughter alone with a good watch dog and rifle in the cabin. He was away on Sunday last. About five o'clock on thatsday the daughter Jennie, was preparing the evening meal for the hogs which were squealing in the pen, a log enclosure a short distance from the house. A sudden change in the cries emitted from the sty, and the furious barking of the dog Joe, caused both mother and daughter to run to the door of the cabin and look out. What was their amazement to see a large black bear with a shoat weighing sixty or seventy pounds, tucked in under one fore leg and trying to climb out of the enclosure. The Butlers had lost three hogs already by the inroads of other animals and the women resolved to rescue this one if possible. The dog was making a great fuss on the outside of the pen but was afraid to jump inside and attack the bear. Mrs. Butler seized a heavy maul, used in driving wedges in logs, and her daughter snatched the axe from the woodpile and the two moved at once to the pen. They both jumped inside the enclosure emboldened by which the dog also leaped over and commenced harassing bruin in the rear. The women rained blows heavy and quick on the bear, which presently dropped the pig, and, turning on the dog, had him in his embrace, in a twinkling and crushed him to death. The efforts of the women to dispatch the bear were redoubled. The bear was now raging with fury, and advanced with his jaws distended upon the girl who was wielding her axe unmercifully. With one sweep of his great paw he struck the weapon from her hands and the next instant had pressed her into a corner of the pen; but the terrible blows that were showered upon him by Mrs. Butler with the maul forced him to leave the girl before doing her any great injury. He rushed furiously upon Mrs. Butler, who managed to elude his grasp and retained possession of her weapon, which she used to good advantage. She shouted to Jennie to hasten to the house and bring the rifle and shoot the bear. The girl jumped from the pen, her clothing nearly all torn from her person, and hurried after the gun. The blood from the wounds inflicted on the bear by the axe and maul poured on the floor of the pen and over the shaggy coat of the monster. Round and round the enclosure the contest waged, until at last the bear struck the women's weapon with his paw and sent it flying out on the ground. He pressed Mrs. Butler into a corner, where she dropped in a crouching position and placed her hands over her eyes expecting to be torn to pieces the next instant. Just then her daughter returned with the rifle. She pushed the barrel through a chink in the log and fired. The bear staggered an instant on his haunches and fell back dead. The ball had entered and passed clear through his heart, as was afterwards ascertained.

With the removal of the great tension on her nerves Jennie fell lifeless to the ground, and it was a long time before her mother could summon strength sufficient to climb out of the pen to her aid. She finally got her into the cabin, and succeeded in restoring her to consciousness. Neither of the women was hurt to any great extent, the daughter having the flesh torn under her arms where the bear seized her, and being considerably scratched about the body.

CLOSING HOURS.—We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to close our places of business at the following hours: Seven (7) o'clock, except Saturday night, until further notice:

I. W. McKelvy, I. W. Hartman, H. C. Hartman, M. C. Britton, J. K. Eyer, L. F. Whary, A. M. Rupert, A. C. Phillips, C. M. Girton, Lutz & Sloan, David Lowenberg, Clark & Wolf, Philip Unangst, J. Schuyler & Son, S. H. Miller & Son, C. M. Christman, A. J. Evans, L. D. Kase, Wm. Kreamer, E. Mendenhall, N. J. Hendershott, Moyer Bros., C. A. Kleim, M. Derickson, E. J. Thornton, H. C. Hower, W. F. Hess.

—Donaldson's body is believed to have been found in the woods near Manistee, Michigan.

—In Montreal, on Saturday, four of the men concerned in the recent riots were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each.

—Senator Wallace has been appointed a member of the Committees on Appropriations, Manufacture, and Revision of the Laws of the United States. Senator Cameron is on the Committees of Foreign Relations, of which he is Chairman, Military Affairs and public Buildings and Grounds.

—Bordeaux, Dec. .—The Trans-Atlantic company's steamship Louisanna, from the West Indies has sunk in the Gironde River after a collision. Sixteen persons were drowned including the captain. She sunk in ten minutes after she was struck. The Gironde rescued 100 of her passengers, and crew. All the persons drowned were passengers, except the captain.

—A bill to extend the time for granting arrears of Pensions will be introduced in Congress. It is stated that many meritorious pensioners have been delayed in making application by loss of paper, ignorance of the manner of proceeding, mistakes of claim agents, etc, and that they are entitled to further opportunity of securing what is really due to him.

—The contest for the Attorney Generalship of Maryland was decided by the Court of Appeals of that State in favor of C. J. M. Gwinn, Democratic candidate. The court held that Mr. Gwinn was entitled to his commission as Attorney General, and affirmed the mandate of the lower Court granting a mandamus against the Governor to compel the issuing of the commission. The court also decided that the Governor, under his present powers, has no authority to examine into the alleged frauds

FOR RENT.—A large new Store Room, Hall, and Dwelling apartments. New brick building on Main street near Market. Terms cheap. Inquire of GEO. W. STERNER.
Dec. 10, '75-tf.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of
Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

Business Notices.

LOST.—A Cuff Button marked "Maro." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of the COLUMBIAN.

Real Hair Switches at C. C. Marr's, very cheap.

French dressing at Knorr's.

All Coal slated and screened before leaving the old established coal yard of C. W. NEAL & BRO. 32tf

Mens and Women's arctics at E. M. Knorr's.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., spare no expense to send out nice Coal. 32tf

TOWANDA BOOTS! TOWANDA BOOTS
The best and most reliable for every one to buy. Try them. For sale at McKinney's.

When found make a note of it,
And go to D. Lowenberg's
For a fine Diagonal Over Coat,
Fine Fur Beaver,
The Ulster Over Coat just received.

Misses Rubbers at Knorr's.

A large stock of Tobacco, of the following brands. Peach and Honey, Golden Gun, Gondola, Bright Golden Government, Raeses choice, Mosloe in pails. 20,000 cigars of different varieties wholesale and retail. Confectionary wholesale and retail at M. M. Russell's.

Good clean Coal to be had only of C. W. Neal & Bro. 32tf

Hair Braids at C. C. Marr's.

Don't be worried and annoyed with not only a poor quality of Coal but dirty and slaty besides, but buy of C. W. NEAL & BRO. who deal only in the best qualities. 32tf

Centennial Seamless Bags 30 cents a piece at M. M. Russell's.

WATER PROOF WATER PROOF
Boots at McKinney's

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—Russel takes Butter Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods

Rubber Boots at McKinney's.

For Mince Meat, at 13 cents a pound, and a fine lot of Christmas Cranberries go to Russell's.

OVER-COATS! OVER COATS!
For Men, Youths and Boys.
Great Bargains at
D. Lowenberg's

E. Butterick & Co's, patterns at C. C. Marrs.

New attractions at Russel's. A large assortment of Holiday Goods, consisting of plain mustache cups, china cups and saucers, children's toy sets, cologne sets, mugs, vases, mirror boxes, assorted toys, toy ewers and basins, pitchers, patent flasks, china candlesticks, holy water founts, toy dastons, tea sets, and a variety of goods for every body.

New Goods this week at C. C. Marr's.

Snow Excluders for sale at McKinney's.

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day. A. BECK,
March 19,'75-1y Proprietor.

Blue, Black, Brown and Red Velveteen at C. C. Marr's.

RHEUMATISM, *Neuralgia*, Lumbago, Sciatica Rheumatic Gout and Nervous Diseases positively cured by *Dr. Fitlers Rheumatic Remedy* and Pills—*Dr. Fitlers Kidney Cordial* removes deposits of *Gravel, Calculi, Acids, retention*, of *Urine, Great Purifier* of the *Bladder* and *Kidneys*. C. A. KLEIM Sole Agent for Bloomsburg, Pa.,
Dec 17,'75-1y.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send (*free of charge*) to all who desire it, this recipe with full directions for preparing and successfully using it. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.
Dec. 24, '75-1y.

THE MAINTENANCE OF HEALTH.—The maintenance of health is often more difficult than its recovery. Vitiated conditions of the atmosphere, unhealthy occupations, extremes of heat or cold, and constant exposure to rough weather, are all so many provocations of disease. There is but one sure way of effectually guarding the system when thus subjected to influences prejudicial to health, and that is to establish, by judicious tonic and alterative medication, vigor of the body and regularity of its functions. The properties of an invigorant and corrective are happily combined in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, at the same time that it infuses unwonted vitality into the system, overcomes all tendency of the stomach, liver bowels and urinary organs to deviate from regularity in the discharge of functions upon which the welfare of the entire physical organization is dependant. Health cannot be more effectually maintained than by using the Bitters. jan7-1m

TO CHECK DIARRHEA.—Diarrhea is a complaint that the human family suffer more from at this time of the year than from any other, and should be treated very carefully in order to restore the bowels to their proper strength. There is a wine made in New Jersey and sold by our druggists, called Speers's Port Grape Wine, which is being used very successfully in Diarrhea cases; in fact it is conceeded by chemists to contain just such properties as to gradually check the fermenting of the bowels and add tone and vigor to the system so as to withstand the miasmatic climate against these prevailing complaints. The wine is rich in body and is an excellent tonic, keeping the functions of the bowels in their proper condition.—*Evening Post.* jan7—1m

A REMARKABLE PROFESSIONAL SUCCESS.—Among the notable professional men of this country who have achieved extraordinary success is Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. The prominence which he has attained has been reached through strictly legitimate means, and so far, therefore, he deserves the enviable reputation which he enjoys. This large measure of success is the result of a thorough and careful preparation for his calling, and extensive reading during a long and unusually large practice, which have enabled him to gain high commendation, even from his professional brethren. Devoting his attention to certain specialties of the science he has so carefully investigated, he has been rewarded in a remarkable degree. In these specialties, he has become a recognized leader. Not a few of the remedies prescribed by him have, it is said, been adopted and prescribed by physicians in their private practice. His pamphlets and large works have been received as useful contributions to medical knowledge. He has recently added another, and perhaps more important work, because of more general application, to the list of his published writings. This book entitled "The people's Common Sense Medical Adviser" is designed to enter into general circulation. Dr. Pierce has received acknowledgments and honors from many sources, and especially scientific degrees from two of the first medical institutions in the land.—*St. Louis Republican.*

HENDERSHOTT'S

DRUG STORE

Is receiving a choice selection of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

consisting of

DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY,
ENGLISH SOAPS,
FRENCH EXTRACTS,
FORT MONNIES,
CIGAR CASES,
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
CHINESE AND JAPANESE HANDKERCHIEFS,

Key West and Havana Cigars,

and lots of Fine Goods.

TEA STORE

Is now opening the very choicest

Imported and Domestic Groceries

for the Holiday trade.

ITALIAN PEACHES,
FRENCH and SPANISH OLIVES,
SARDINES,
SAP SAGO CHEESE,
FRENCH AND TURKEY PRUNES,

All kinds of Raisins, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts and Confectionery, and another lot of fine

New Crop Japan Teas.

IS IT YOU

Who said that you would like to get such Clothing as City People wear, rather than the *wholesale goods* commonly sold? This will tell you how to do it.

The very large increase of our business allows us to make A STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, AND

You Can Save Enough

in buying a Suit at Oak Hall

TO PAY FOR THE TRIP

from anywhere in this County to the City of Philadelphia, and have a day of sight-seeing besides. Wanamaker & Brown stand by this Statement, and so will you

Agricultural.

The Way to Blanket Horses.

But few people, comparatively understand how to blanket a horse to protect him from contracting cold. We frequently see the blanket folded double, and laid across the rump and a part of the animal's back, leaving those parts of the body that need protection entirely exposed to cold storms and chilling winds.

Those parts of the body of a horse which surround the lungs require the benefit of a blanket in preference to his flanks and rump. When we are exposed to a current of cold air, to guard against any injury from contracting cold we shield our shoulders, neck, chest and back. If these parts be protected, the lower part of the body will endure a degree of cold far more intense, without injury to the body, than if the lungs were not warm with suitable covering. The same thing holds in the protection of horses The blanket should cover the neck, withers and shoulders, and be brought around the breast,and be buttoned or buckled as closely as a man buttons his overcoat. Let the lungs of a horse be protected with a heavy blanket, and he will seldom contract cold, even if the hindmost parts of his body are not covered.

We refer more particularly to blanketing horses that have become unusually warm by violent exertion or hard driving, and exposing them to a current of cold air while standing still.

Many of our best teamsters protect the breasts of their horses by a piece of heavy cloth about two feet square, hanging down from the lower end of the collar. This is an excellent practice in cold weather, as the most important part of the animal is shielded from cold wind, especially when traveling toward a strong current. The forward end of the horse blanket should be made to fit as closely around the breast of a horse as our garments fit our bodies.

Most horses contract a violent cold almost as soon as a man, if not blanketed while they stand still, after having been exercised so violently as to produce profuse perspiration. So long as a horse is kept in motion there is little danger of his suffering any inconvenience from cold winds. But allow him to stand a few moments while loading or unloading, without a heavy blanket to protect his shoulders and lungs, and he will take cold sooner than some men.

Winter Care of Cows.

Too much care cannot be given milch cows during the winter months, but it is too often the case that they are slighted. Let us stop and consider the value of a good cow during the winter, and if we appreciate good, rich milk in winter, as we ought, we will soon come to the conclusion that she is of great value. The cow should be well supplied with slop from the kitchen, mixed in with meal or bran, and have plenty of good hay to eat and a good dry bed to lie on,both for the convenience of the milker and for the comfort of the cow. Do not keep a cow in a cold stable; see that she is comfortable. And, besides this, one thing more is very esential, and that is to card the animal at least once a day during the winter. By so doing they will be kept free from lice. If any are so unfortunate as to have their cattle infested with them, a good receipt is:

Take corrosive sublimate, two drachms; rub down in two ounces of spirits of wine, and add a pint of water.

This is strong enough to kill the vermin, but cannot possibly injure the beast.

THE GARDENS OF MOROCCO.—The groves of rose trees and the flower farms of Morocco are said, by a recent traveler,to exceed in extent and value those of Damascus, or even those of the valley of Mexico. The general climate of the country is very favorable to this kind of culture. Swept alternately by the breezes of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, and tempered by the snows of the Atlas ranges, the degree of heat in Morocco is much lower than in Algeria, while the soil is exceedingly fertile. To the date, palm, orange and lemon trees the climate appears to be especially suited, the dates of Tafilat having been famous even from Roman times. The orange plantations are of great extent in various parts of the country, while olives and almonds are also staples exported in large quantities. Seeing that this fertile land, within five day's steam of London, produces so much vegetable wealth under the most barbarous cultivation it appears very strange that commercial enterprise does not, in such a climate, seek the profitable employment for its ever abundant capital in its application to develop such vast resources.

A few days since, as Henry and Edward Ball, of Forks township, (boys aged 15 and 13 years,) were going into the woods to cut wood, a large deer ran up to them and showed fight. The boys were frightened at this strange freak on the part of the deer, and called for their dog, a pup 8 months old, to "take him." The dog was equal to the task and soon succeeded in bringing the deer to "ground," when the boys, after beating the deer with stones until he was helpless, they cut his throat. The deer was a large one, and was quite a "deer" undertaking for two boys of their age, when so many hunters have had the "deer fever"and returned without a "buck.—*Sullivan Democrat.*

FACTS FOR FARMERS.—A series of experiments, instituted to test the average loss in weight by drying, shows that corn loses one-fifth, and wheat one-fourteenth by the process. From this statement it appears that farmers will make more by selling unshelled corn in the fall at 75 cents than the following summer at $1 a bushel; and that wheat at $1.32 in December is equal to $1.50 for the same wheat in June following. This estimate is made on the basis of interest at 7 per cent, and takes no account of loss from vermin. The facts are noteworthy.

THREE GOOD RULES FOR FARMERS.—1. In gathering corn, take such ears only as are finest and from the most prolific stalks. 2. Never take from a stalk having but one ear, if thirty stalks can be found with two or more good-sized ears. Generally but one of them is fit for seed, and that is usually the second from the ground. But if the lowest is the best, take that. 3. Always take ears that are filled out to the end, and that beyond the husk, if such can be found. When you come to plant, before shelling break every ear, and see if the pith of the cob is dried up; for if it is not, the corn is not ripe.

Corn-fed hens do not lay in the winter,for the simple reason that there is no albumen material in the corn. When wheat is given to them, there is enough fat in it to supply all that is needed for the yolk, and albumen enough to make the white, and lime enough to furnish the shell; it does not seem difficult to understand why corn-fed hens should not lay as they do not, and why wheat fed hens should lay as they do.

Young Folks.

THE FOX AND THE WOODMAN.—A Fox, hard pressed by the hounds after a long run, came up to a man who was cutting wood, and begged him to afford him some place where he might hide himself. The man showed him his own hut, and the Fox creeping in, hid himself in a corner. The Hunter presently came up, and asking the man whether he had seen the Fox, "No," said he, but pointing with his finger to the corner. They, however, not understanding the hint, were off again immediately. When the Fox perceived that they were out of sight, he was stealing off without saying a word. But the man upbraided him, saying, "Is this the way you take leave of your host' without a word of thanks for your safty?" "A pretty host!" said the Fox, turning round upon him' "if you had been asshonest with your tongue, I should not have, left your roof without bidding farewell."

There is as much malice in a wink as in a word.

THE VAIN JACKDAW—A Jackdaw, as vain and conceited as Jackdaw could be, picked up the feathers which some Peacock had shed, stuck them amongst his own, and despising his old companions, introduced himself with the greatest assurance unto a flock of those beautiful birds. They instantly detecting the intruder, stripped him of his borrowed plumes, and falling upon him with their beaks, sent him about his business. The unlucky Jackdaw, sorely punished and deeply sorrowing, betook himself to his former companions, and would have flocked with them again as if nothing had happened. But they, recollecting what airs he had given himself drummed him out of their society, while one of those whom he had so lately despised, read him this lecture, "Had you been contented with what nature made you:—you would have escaped the chastisement of your betters and also the contempt of your equals."

THE KITE AND THE PIGEONS.—Some pigeons had long lived in fear of a Kite, but by being always on the alert, and keeping near their dove-cote, they had contrived hitherto to escape the attack of the enemy. Finding his sallies unsuccessful, the Kite betook himself to craft: "Why," said he, "do you prefer this life of anxiety when, if you would only make me your king, I would secure you from every attack that would be made upon you?" The pigeons, trusting to his professions, called him to the throne; but no sooner was he established there than he exercised his prerogative by devouring a pigeon a day. Whereupon one that yet awaited his turn, said no more than "It serves us right."

They who voluntarily put power into the hands of a tyrant or an enemy, must not wonder if it be at last turned against themselves.

THE BIRDS, BEASTS, AND BAT.—Once upon a time there was a fierce war waged between the Birds and Beasts. For a long while the issue of the battle was uncertain, and the Bat, taking advantage of his ambiguous nature, kept aloof and remained neutral. At length when the Beasts seemed to prevail, the bat joined their forces and appeared active in the fight; but a rally being made by the birds, which proved successful, he was found at the end of the day among the ranks of the winning party. A peace being speedily concluded, the Bat's conduct was condemned alike by both parties, and being acknowledge by neither, and so excluded from the terms of the truce, he was obliged to skulk off as best he could, and has ever since lived in holes and corners, never daring to show his face except in the duskiness of twilight.

THE FARMER AND THE CRANE—Some Cranes settled down in a Farmer's field that was newly sown. For some time the Farmer frightened them away by brandishing an empty sling at them. But when the Cranes found that he was only slinging to the winds, they no longer minded him, nor flew away. Upon this the Farmer slung at them with stones, and killed a great part of them. "Let us off," said the rest, "to the land of the Pygmies, for this man means to threaten us no longer, but is determined to get rid of us in earnest."

THE TRAVELLERS AND THE PLANE TREE.—Some Travellers, on a hot day in summer, oppressed with the noontide sun perceiving a Plane tree near at hand, made straight for it, and throwing themselves on the ground rested under its shade. Looking up, as they lay, towards the tree, they said one to another, "What a useless tree to man is this barren Plane!" But the Plane-tree answered them,"Ungrateful creatures! at the very moment you are enjoying benefit from me, you rail at me as being good for nothing."

Ingratitude is as blind as it is base.

THE WOLVES AND THE SHEEP—Once on a time, the Wolves sent an embassy to the Sheep, to desire that there might be peace between them for the time to come. "Why," said they, "should we be for ever waging this deadly strife? Those wicked Dogs are the cause of all; they are incessantly barking at us, and provoking us. Send them away and there will be no longer any obstacle to our eternal friendship and peace." The silly Sheep listened, the Dogs were dismissed, and the flock, thus deprived of their best protectors, became an easy prey to their treacherous enemy.

THE MOUNTAIN IN LABOR.—In days of yore, a mighty rumbling was heard in a Mountain. It was said to be in labor, and multitudes flocked together, from far and near, to see what it would produce. After long expectation and many wise conjectures from the bystanders—out popped a Mouse. The story applies to those whose magnificent promises end in a paltry performance.

THE BOY AND THE SCORPION.—A Boy was hunting Locusts upon a wall, and had caught a great number of them, when seeing a Scorpion, he mistook it for another Locust, and was just hollowing his hand to catch it, when the Scorpion, lifting up his sting, said: "I wish you had done it, for I would soon have made you drop me, and the Locusts into the bargain."

THE HARE AND THE HOUND.—A Hound having put up a Hare from a bush, chased her for some distance, but the Hare had the best of it, and got off. A Goatherd, who was coming by, jeered at the Hound, saying that puss was the better runner of the two. "You forget," replied the Hound, "that it is one thing to be running for your dinner, and another for your life."

THE FALCONER AND THE PARTRIDGE—A Falconer having taken a Partridge in his net, the birds cried out sorrowfully, "Let me go, good Master Falconer, and I promise you I will decoy other Partridge into your net." "No," said the man, "whatever I might have done, I am determintd now not to spare you: for there is no death too bad for him who is ready to betray his friends."

Mystery Solved.

THE GREAT SECRET OF THE WONDERFUL

SUCCESS OF VEGETINE.

It strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:—

DEAR SIR—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak staking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them that it is one of the best medicines that ever was. MRS. L. GORE,

Cor. Magazine and Walnut Sts.
Cambridge, Mass.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.

Vegetine is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

REPORT FROM A PRACTICAL CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1874.

DEAR SIR—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 1584 dozen (1892 bottles) of your Vegetine since April 19, 1870, and can truly say that I have given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of scrofulous Tumors being cured by Vegetine alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours,
S. GILMAN,
468 Broadway.

To H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

VEGETINE

WILL CLEANSE SCROFULA FROM THE SYSTEM.

HONEST OPINION.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:—

DEAR SIR—This is to show that my son was taken sick in January, 1864, with Scrofula, which came out in large sores and ulcers on his leg and hip. His leg was swelled more than twice its natural size. He had several doctors of high standing in their profession—two from Boston and three from Charlestown—without getting a bit better. He was obliged to lie wherever he was placed, for he had no use of his limbs whatever. When we had given up all hopes of his living we were told to try Vegetine, the great blood remedy; and he had taken it but a short time before we could see a great change. The sores ran so bad that we had to change the cloths four or five times a day. Still, he was getting better; for he could move his limbs and help himself a little. He was soon able to sit up in bed, and, by constant use of Vegetine, it has cured him. He has a lame leg, which he will probably have for life; but we all honestly believe, if we had used Vegetine before we had bothered with those doctors, it would have saved the use of his leg, and restored it to natural health. I hope all those troubled with Scrofula will read this testimony of me and my son, who is now well and able to speak for himself

CATHERINE MAHONEY,
DANIEL MAHONEY,
19 Trenton St., Charlestown, Mass.

May 10, 1879.

The above plain but honest statement conclusively shows the quick and thorough cleansing effects of the VEGETINE in Scrofula.

Vegetine is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Dec. 17.-1m

ROLLINS & HOLMES

No. 17 Centre Street.

Plumbers Gas and Steam Fitters

MANUFACTURERS OF

TINWARE,

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE,

WINDOW CAPS,

AWNINGS,

Wire Trellises, &c. Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Baltimore Heaters, Low Down Grates, Mantels, PUMPS, Weather Strips, &c. Also

GAS FIXTURES

of the latest design. Special attention paid to repairing Sewing Machines of every description. Scales, Locks, Bell Hanging, Key Fitting, &c. Private Residences Heated by Steam at a small cost above Hot Air. Feb. 26,'75—tf.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. H. MAIZE,

has just received a fine assortment of

ALDEN EVAPORATED PEACHES.

The best fruit of the kind in the market.

PINE APPLE CHEESE,
ALMERIA GRAPES,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
CONFECTIONS,
NUTS,
&c. &c.

A splendid new lot of

CHINA-WARE,
TOILET SETS,
CHILDRENS TOY SETS,
NEW STYLE CUSPIDORS,
CENTENNIAL BREAD PLATES,
GLASS-WARE,
QUEENS-WARE,

in great variety. A full stock of fancy lamps and fine chamber sets. Especial attention is called to his case of cutlery and silver ware, which he is selling at panic prices, all his goods are the best that can be bought. A few thousand fine brand cigars will be closed out cheap.

Sleds and velocipedes for boys, and an endless variety of everything in this line.

Dec. 17, 1875.

LOUIS BERNHARD,

Dealer in

ELGIN WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Silverware, Watches and Jewelry,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, of American and Foreign manufacture.

Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks,

FINE JEWELRY, &C., &C.

REPAIRING AND ENGRAVING

Promptly Executed.

Oct. 9, 75-1y

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

April 16-75y

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his large and elegant stock of

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewlry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

uly 1,'73-tf.

WISTAR'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY

Coughs Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness Liver Complaint, Pains or Soreness in the Chest or Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, are speedily cured by the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most remedies, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

Consumption can be cured

by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials it has received

LOWELL'S Commercial College Binghamton.

AN ACTUAL BUSINESS INSTITUTION AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

For information call at Office, or send for COLLEGE ADVERTISER. June26-1y

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned on Book Account prior to June 1st, 1876, are requested to call and settle by note or otherwise before January 1st, 1876, as after that all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

T. J. SWISHER, M. D.

Having associated with me Dr. WM. McKelvy, we are prepared to attend promptly to all professional calls in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

SWISHER & McKELVY.

Jerseytown, Nov. 18-6m.

GRAND OPENING!

ELIAS MENDENHALL

HAVING resumed the business of Merchandising at his Old Store, on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,

NEAR THE FORKS HOTEL,

Desires to call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally,o his

NEW, FULL AND VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

And solicits a share of public patronage

HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
WILLOWWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
FLOUR AND FEED

In connection with his stock of Merchandise he constantly keeps on hand in his yard,

A FULL STOCK OF

Dressed and Undressed Lumber,

AND SHINGLES OF HIS MANUFACTURE.

Bill Lumber made a speciality.

CALL AND SEE.

Oct. 3, 1873—tf.

A GREAT STRIDE!

Up and Over Old Methods found to be faulty, or objectionable, discarded!

A NEW AND VASTLY ADVANTAGEOUS PLAN HEREBY ADOPTED BY

G.M.&J.K.LOCKARD

At their Works in Bloomsburg,

Formerly Bloomsburg Iron and Manufacturing company), where will be kept constantly on hand a large assortment of

White and Red Ash Anthracite Coal,

FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES, AND

CUPULO, BLACKSMITH AND BITUMINOUS COAL,

at prices to suit the trade. All Coal specially prepared before leaving the Yard. Also

Plows and Threshing Machines,

and all kinds of

Casting and Machine Work.

REPAIRING promptly attended to. They would respectfully solicit the Patronage of the Public.

G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD.

Oct. 8, 75—1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.

T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,

MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order

MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 297.

☞ *N. B.— Work delivered free of charge.*

Aug. 21, 74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

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Oct. 30,'74—tf

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April 16, '75—y

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A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, JUNE 18, 1875.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

MAY 30, 1875.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,33 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,33 a. m. and 7,56 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,20 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,3 a. m., Pottsville, 12,10 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,20 a. m. and 5,00 p. m.
Passengers to and from and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTEN,
May 8, 1874—tf. General Superintendent.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1875, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.30 a. m., arrive Elmira		11.50 a. m
"	Canandaigua	3.55 p. m
"	Rochester	6.15 "
"	Niagara	9.40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.		
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira		10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo		8.50 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg		4.50 a. m
"	Baltimore	8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg		1.50 p. m
"	Washington	10.30 "
"	Baltimore	6.50 "
"	Washington	8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.		
arrive Baltimore		2.35 a. m
"	Washington	6.13 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg		3.55 a. m.
"	Baltimore	8.40 "
"	Washington	10.35 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1875, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves	New York		9 25	a. m
"	"	Philadelphia	12.55	p. m
"	"	Baltimore	1.30	p. m
"	"	Harrisburg	5.00	p. m
"	arr. at	Williamsport	8.55	p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	10.20	p. m
"	"	Bellefonte	11.50	p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	New York			m
"	"	Philadelphia		m
"	"	Baltimore	9.00	p. m
"	"	Harrisburg	4.25	a. m
"	"	Williamsport	8.35	a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	9.45	a. m
"	"	Renovo	11.05	a. m
"	arr. at	Erie	7. 0	p. m
LIMITED MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	7.30	a. m
"	"	Baltimore	7.30	a. m
"	"	Harrisburg	10.45	a. m
"	arr. at	Williamsport	2.2	p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	3.30	p. m
"	"	Renovo	4.45	p. m
LOCK HAVEN	leaves	Philadelphia	8.00	a. m
"	"	Baltimore	8.30	a. m
"	"	Harrisburg	1.25	p. m
"	arr. at	Williamsport	6.10	p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	7.30	p. m

; o ;

EASTWARD.

PHILA EXPRESS	leaves	Lock Haven	6.40	a. m
"	"	Williamsport	7.55	a. m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	11.55	a. m
"	"	Baltimore	6.15	p. m
"	"	Philadelphia	4.20	p. m
"	"	New York	7.35	p. m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Renovo	9.10	a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	10. 5	a. m
"	"	Williamsport	11.25	a. m
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	3.00	p. m
"	"	Philadelphia	6.30	p. m
"	"	New York	9.15	p. m
"	"	Baltimore	6.35	p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	11.20	a. m
"	"	Renovo	8.25	p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	9.45	p. m
"	"	Williamsport	10.55	p. m
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	2.30	a. m
"	"	Baltimore	7.35	a. m
"	"	Philadelphia	7.00	a. m
"	"	New York	10.10	a. m
FAST LINE	lea